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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE



10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE
HEALTHINESS OF THE CITIZENS
AND ON
THE SANITARY CONDITION

BY

The Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

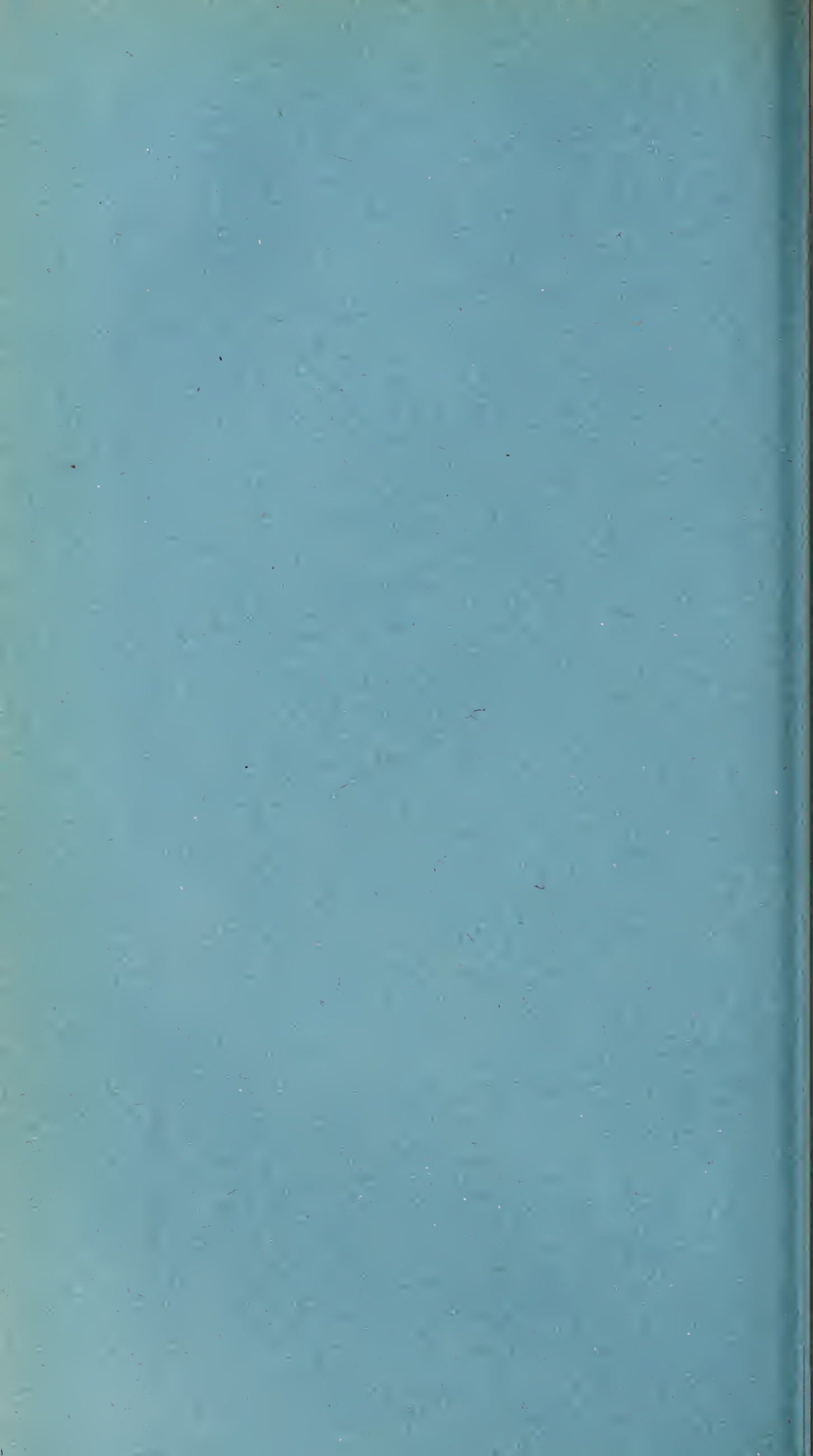
Report of the School Medical Officer

TO THE

EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FOR THE YEAR

1948





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Health Committee

(Prior to 5th July, 1948)

Lord Mayor:

ALDERMAN W. G. CUTBUSH, J.P.

Chairman:

ALDERMAN J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND

Members:

Ald. MISS M. M. CLARKSON,
C.B.E., J.P.

(Resigned January)

Coun. H. ALLEN, J.P.

„ M. BULMAN, M.D.,
M.S., F.R.C.S.

„ MRS. R. E. HARDY, J.P.

„ MRS. M. HIGH

„ E. J. S. HINDE

„ G. HOWARD

„ B. C. ICELY

(Appointed April)

Coun. A. E. NICHOLLS

„ G. PERREMENT

(Deceased June)

„ C. S. PLACE

(Appointed January)

„ A. E. PUMMELL, J.P.

„ J. L. SIMONS

„ A. SOUTH, J.P.

„ C. H. SUTTON

(Resigned March)

„ C. C. WHITE, J.P.

„ H. B. WILLIAMS

The undermentioned were co-opted members for Blind Persons Welfare Business:

MR. A. E. LEDGER ... *Superintendent and Secretary of the
Norwich Institution for the Blind.*

MR. S. L. BROWN

MR. R. T. SMITH

} *Representatives of Blind Persons.*

The following persons were co-opted:

DR. B. R. BRAMWELL

DR. E. F. CLARIDGE

{ *Appointed in January. Representatives
of the Norwich Local Medical Com-
mittee.*

MR. F. E. RUDD, L.D.S.

*Appointed in February. Representative
of the Norwich Executive Council.*

Maternity & Child Welfare Committee

(This Committee ceased to function on the 4th July, 1948)

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. B. BRAUND

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. R. E. HARDY, J.P.

Members:

As Health Committee, with the addition of two co-opted members,
viz., Mrs. T. D. Copeman and Mrs. F. E. M. Deacon.

Health Committee from 5th July, 1948

Lord Mayor:

ALDERMAN W. G. CUTBUSH, J.P.

Chairman:

ALDERMAN J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND

Members:

<i>Coun.</i> H. ALLEN, J.P.	<i>Coun.</i> A. E. NICHOLLS
„ M. BULMAN, M.D.,	„ C. S. PLACE
„ M.S., F.R.C.S.	„ S. PLATTEN
„ MRS. R. E. HARDY, J.P.	„ (Appointed July)
„ MRS. M. HIGH	„ A. E. PUMMELL, J.P.
„ E. J. S. HINDE	„ J. L. SIMONS
„ G. HOWARD	„ A. SOUTH, J.P.
„ B. C. ICELY	„ C. C. WHITE, J.P.
	„ H. B. WILLIAMS

Co-opted Members:

DR. B. R. BRAMWELL	} <i>Representatives of the Norwich Local Medical Committee.</i>
DR. E. F. CLARIDGE	
MR. F. E. RUDD, L.D.S.	} <i>Representatives of the Norwich Executive Council.</i>
(Resigned, September)	
MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.	
(Appointed, October)	

Sub-Committees

(Maternity and Child Welfare) Sub-Committee

Chairman:

ALDERMAN J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND

Members:

<i>Coun.</i> MRS. R. E. HARDY, J.P.	<i>Coun.</i> A. E. NICHOLLS
„ MRS. M. HIGH	„ C. S. PLACE
„ G. HOWARD	„ A. SOUTH, J.P.

(Mental Health) Sub-Committee

See page 93.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHURCHMAN HOUSE,
68, ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH.
September 12th, 1949.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit, as your Medical Officer of Health, the Annual Report for the year 1948.

During 1948, apart from changes consequent upon the coming into force of the National Health Service Act, 1946, there were several staff changes, the most important of which were that Dr. V. P. McDonagh left us on the 12th May and Dr. E. S. Orford Smith came as an Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Resident Medical Officer at the Isolation Hospital on the 3rd July; Dr. E. Lister left in June, 1948, to take up general practice, but continues to do an occasional session for us at the Scabies Clinic; Dr. L. C. A. Nunn, the Bio-chemist, left us on the 31st December, 1948, and his vacancy has not been filled at present; Miss C. E. Rees, Matron of the Maternity Home left us on the 20th June, 1948, to be succeeded on September 1st by Miss M. M. Malseed; and Miss A. Gallagher, Matron of the Isolation Hospital, left on the 1st March, 1949, and Miss V. W. Farquharson took up the duties of that post on the 12th March, 1949.

The Registrar-General gives the City's mid-year civilian population as 118,000, which is again an increase and can be compared with the maximum of 126,600 in 1932. The increase in this civilian population figure naturally affects the various statistical rates as compared with previous years. There was a further decrease in the number of births and the birth rate dropped from 21.56 in 1947 to 18.05. The death rate, however, dropped from 22.74 in 1947 to 11.09 in 1948 as compared with 11.6 for the Great Towns. There was only one maternal death in the City throughout the year, giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.47 per 1000 live births. This is a very satisfactory figure upon which all concerned should be highly congratulated. The Infantile Mortality Rate at 2.86 showed a very satisfactory decrease, although we are not yet back to the pre-war record, and so did the still-birth rate of 3.83 per total births and the Neo-natal mortality rate of 15.96 per 1000 live births.

The Maternity Home at Earlham Hall and the Ante-Natal Clinics at 4, Earlham Road and at certain Infant Welfare Centres throughout the City had a busy and satisfactory year. At the end

of the year the Committee, being dissatisfied with various aspects of the work at 4, Earlham Road, did what they could to improve the arrangements as far as possible under present circumstances.

With regard to Infectious Diseases, these were moderately active in 1948. The most remarkable thing about them was the presence of 18 cases of acute poliomyelitis and acute poli-encephalitis. Further comments can be found in the body of the report on page 70.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, came into operation on July 5th, 1948, and will no doubt, in due course, make considerable changes.

With regard to tuberculosis, the Local Health Authority continued to operate as agents for the Regional Hospital Board. The deaths from respiratory tuberculosis for 1948 are the lowest recorded, and thus the respiratory tuberculosis death rate and the total tuberculosis death rate for that year are also the lowest on record. Dr. Boston, as usual, has been mainly responsible for the tuberculosis section of the report, although his services have largely been transferred to the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board. The Mass Micro-Radiography Unit also continued under the management of the Corporation until December 31st, 1948.

By agreed arrangement the Isolation Hospital and Maternity Home, as well as the "Woodlands" Hospital, remained until March 31st, 1949, under the management of the Corporation acting as Temporary House Committees and, in fact, these institutions carried on until that date largely as before.

The Maternity Services under the new Act have raised various questions such as the relationship between the midwives and the medical practitioners, training of pupil midwives, etc.

The Corporation became responsible for the provision of a Home Nursing Service under the Act, and it was hoped that this could be arranged through the Norwich District Nursing Association generally known as "The Cavell Home." Negotiations were carried on for a considerable time and were still in process at December 31st, 1948. With the coming into force of the Act and the increased responsibility of the Corporation for a Home Help Service, the Committee made every effort to improve this Service including the appointment of Mrs. E. M. Shorten, as the Organiser of Domestic Helps.

The Ambulance Service was taken over from July 5th, 1948, and is being managed for me by the Chief Fire Officer, Mr. G. Hinds. As the ambulances were old and the arrangements had

to be new, Mr. Hinds has been involved in a good deal of work on this. The Committee made every effort to start putting the Service on a satisfactory basis and further reference to the Service is made in the body of the report, but I am glad to take this opportunity of recording my thanks to the Chief Fire Officer and his Staff for their hearty and loyal collaboration and for the manner in which they carry out their duties in connection with the Ambulance Service.

As the work under the former Blind Persons' Welfare Acts was transferred to the Welfare Department of the Corporation on the 5th July, 1948, only a very brief reference is made to it in the report.

The Health Committee was given new responsibilities with regard to Mental Health and have given it much consideration.

The question of Health Centres received much discussion, but at the end of the year remained in abeyance.

During the year, 365 medical examinations of employees or candidates for posts were carried out by the medical officers of this department, which again shows an appreciable increase on previous years. The opinion of a consultant in difficult cases with regard to employed officers was obtained in 4 cases, but none with regard to manual workers.

The other sections of the department carried on largely as in previous years, and I have to thank all those who have carried out their duties with conscientiousness, energy and enthusiasm. The Sanitary Inspectors' Section, including the Refuse Collection, and the Weights and Measures Sections, are items specially dealt with in the body of the report.

I also wish to express my thanks to Dr. Macdonald of the Public Health Laboratory for his ever ready help and collaboration. Personally, I regretted his departure in October, 1948, but I wish to extend a hearty welcome to Dr. L. M. Dowsett on her taking over the work, and I may add that I already owe her thanks for her friendly and efficient help.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL,

*Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.*

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES 1948.

Permanent Whole-Time Officers.

V. F. SOOTHILL, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), D.P.H., M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer;
Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital, up to 5th July, 1948;
Adm. Tuberculosis Officer; and
Adm. Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.

G. L. LEGGAT, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

G. W. RIDDEL, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer in charge of School Health Service; and
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

† R. B. BOSTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer;
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
Assistant School Medical Officer.

MISS A. A. NICOL, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H. (Aber.).

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Ed.).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health;
Assistant School Medical Officer; and
Resident Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital.
(Left 12th May, 1948.)

† T. J. O'RIORDAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.).

Deputy Medical Director of Mass Radiography Unit;
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer;
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
Assistant School Medical Officer.

MRS. M. E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
Assistant School Medical Officer.

† E. S. ORFORD-SMITH, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), D.P.H. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.
(Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health;
Assistant School Medical Officer; and
Resident Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital.
(Commenced 3rd July, 1948.)

Temporary Whole-Time Officers.

- LISTER, M.D. (Vienna).**
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
Assistant School Medical Officer.
(Left 6th June, 1948.)
- MISS M. M. GOUDIE, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow).**
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
Assistant School Medical Officer.
(Commenced 29th May, 1948.)
- MRS. R. D. LINCOLN, M.B., B.S. (Lond.).**
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
Assistant School Medical Officer.
(From 31st May to 25th July, 1948.)

Part-Time Officers.

- G. MAXTED, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).**
Ophthalmic Surgeon.
- H. A. BRITAIN, M.A. (Dub.), M.B., M.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.**
Orthopaedic Surgeon.
- J. STAINES AUSTIN, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.M.R.E.**
Radiologist.
- R. A. HIGHMOOR, F.R.C.S. (Ed.).**
Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Isolation Hospital.
- LISTER, M.D. (Vienna).**
(For treatment of Scabies. From 6th June, 1948.)

Consultants to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

- A. P. BENTALL, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G.**
M. W. B. BULMAN, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).
E. B. HINDE, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
C. NOON, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
MRS. A. E. TOWNSLEY, M.D., M.R.C.O.G.

Public Vaccinator.

- J. BANNERMAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).**

Veneral Diseases Clinics (at Norfolk & Norwich Hospital).

- H. L. ROGERSON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.**
A. G. SEAMAN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
MORGAN HALL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

§ District Medical Officers.*

- District No. 1. A. WALFORD TAYLOR, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).**
- „ No. 2. A. O'DONOVAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), L.M.**
- „ No. 3. T. T. HUTCHISON, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).**
- „ No. 4. A. SMITER, M.R.C.S.**
- „ No. 5. D. S. NAPIER, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.).**
- „ No. 6. R. K. BRYCE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).**
- „ No. 7. F. MOOR, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**
- „ No. 8. J. S. WHITESIDE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.).**

Public Analyst.

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C. (Part-time).

School Dental Officers.

Senior:

C. R. KNOWLES, L.D.S. (Leeds).

Assistants:

J. E. D. POLLARD, L.D.S. (Eng.).

A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow).

D. A. HOLMES, L.D.S. (Bristol). (Commenced 15th March, 1948.)

Bio-Chemist and Staff.

L. C. A. NUNN, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.). (Left 31st December, 1948.)

1 Unqualified Assistant.

Matrons.

Isolation Hospital:

† MISS I. A. GALLAGHER.

Maternity Home:

MISS C. E. REES. (Left 20th June, 1948.)

Health Visiting Staff, etc.

1 Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse. (Commenced 15th November, 1948.)

9 Health Visitors and School Nurses (Whole-time).

Also appointed as Child Protection Visitors. (Up to 5th July, 1948.)

1 Health Visitor and School Nurse (Temporary Part-time).

Also appointed as Child Protection Visitor. (Up to 5th July, 1948.)

5 Nurses in District and Minor Ailments Clinics (All Temporary—3 Whole-time and 2 Part-time).

1 Tuberculosis Visitor and School Nurse.

† 2 Radiographers.

2 Orthopædic Physiotherapists.

1 Speech Therapist (Part-time).

1 Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

3 Home Teachers for the Blind (1 Vacancy).

(Transferred to the Welfare Section on 5th July, 1948.)

4 Clerk Attendants in Dental Clinic.

1 Non-qualified person engaged on the cleansing of children's heads.

1 Organiser of Domestic Helps. (Commenced 1st November, 1948.)

All the Health Visitors hold the Certificate of the C.M.B. and Certificate in General Nursing Training.

Mental Health Service.

(From 5th July, 1948).

Authorised Officers (one for relief purposes).

Enquiry Officer and Visitor (Mental Deficiency). (Temporary.)

Occupation Centre Supervisor and Mental Health Worker (Mental Deficiency). (Commenced 1st November.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

G. D. KIRBY, M.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector.

H. ENGLAND, M.S.I.A. (Left 20th October, 1948.)

Sanitary Staff.

Inspectors all holding the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and 6 of them the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods. (There are three vacancies.)

Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfecting and Drainage Officer.

Weights and Measures Staff.

E. SCOTT, Senior Inspector.

Assistant Inspector.

Unqualified Assistants.

Clerical Staff.

7 Clerks.

* Officers in the Service of the Social Welfare Committee.

† Transferred to Regional Hospital Board on 5th July.

§ Appointments ceased on 4th July.

GENERAL



ANNUAL REPORT, 1948.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	7,898
Population (Census, 1931) ...	...	...	...	126,236
Estimated Civilian Population ...	...	...	...	118,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1948) according to Rate Books ...	...	...	...	33,428
Rateable Value, December, 1948 ...	...	...	...	£862,022
Sum represented by a penny rate—estimated ...	...	...	...	£3,360

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

				Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	1991	1039	952
Illegitimate ..	...	...	...	139	71	68
				<hr/> 2130	<hr/> 1110	<hr/> 1020

The Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population was **8.05** (21.56 for 1947); England and Wales, 17.9; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 20.0.

Still-Births.

				Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	49	33	16
Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	3	1	2
				<hr/> 52	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 18

The Still-Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still-) births was **3.83** (28.25 for 1947).

Deaths	...	...	Total.	Male.	Female.	
			1309	654	655	Death Rate 11.09
						per 1000 of the
						estimated resi-
						dent population
						(12.74 for 1947)
Death Rates—England and Wales						10.8 per 1000 population
126 County Boroughs						
and Great Towns						11.6 do.

Maternal Mortality from—

(a) Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis		...	...	1
(b) Other maternal causes		...	...	—
		Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total	
Maternal Mortality Rate	{	per 1000 live births ...	0.47	0.0	0.47
		per 1000 Total (live and still-) births ...	0.46	0.0	0.46

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales per 1000 Total (live and still-) Births was:—(a) Abortion with Sepsis, 0.11; (b) Abortion without Sepsis, 0.05; (c) Puerperal Infections, 0.13; (d) Other causes, 0.73. Total, 1.02.

The Maternal Mortality Rates for 1947 were:—

		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Causes.
Per 1000 live births	...	0.4	0.4
Per 1000 live and still-births	...	0.39	0.39

Infantile Mortality Rate:—

	1948.	1947.
All infants per 1000 live births	32.86	37.14
Legit. infants per 1000 legit. live births	32.14	35.68
Illegit. infants per 1000 illegit. live births	43.17	55.82

The Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 live births for 1948 was:—
England and Wales, 34; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 39; London, 31.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate:—

	1948.	1947.
All infants per 1000 live births	15.96	19.38

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	—	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	3	1
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	8	9

Mortality Rate—1 to 5 years: 0.10 per 1000 population.

Tuberculosis:—

54 deaths from Pul. Tub. (death rate 0.458 per 1000 population).

7 deaths from other Tub. Diseases (death rate 0.059 per 1000 population).

Cancer.

Malignant growths accounted for 222 deaths, with a death rate of 1.88 per 1000 population. The number of deaths in 1946 and 1947 were 216 and 231 respectively.

Infantile Mortality, 1948

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks.-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Common infectious Diseases	Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria: Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wasting Diseases	Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	8
	Premature Birth ...	12	1	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
	Congenital Defects ...	3	—	—	2	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Injury at Birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Want of Breast-Milk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Improper Feeding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculous Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tabes Mesenterica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	14
Suffocation, Overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Causes ...	11	—	—	1	12	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	
	26	2	2	4	34	9	5	3	3	2	5	4	2	1	1	2	2	70

Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough
of Norwich during the Year 1948.

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES	...	1309	70	12	9	90	283	845
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	54	—	—	—	28	22	4
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	7	—	2	3	2	—	—
8 Syphilitic diseases	...	4	1	—	—	—	3	—
9 Influenza	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
10 Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Acute Polio-myelitis; Polio-encephalitis	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
13 Cancer of:— Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	...	5 11	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 5	4 6
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	43	—	—	—	3	16	24
15 Cancer of Breast	...	24	—	—	—	2	13	9
16 Cancer of all other sites	...	139	—	—	—	8	47	84
17 Diabetes	...	19	—	—	—	3	—	16
18 Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	155	—	—	—	—	29	126
19 Heart Disease	...	374	—	—	—	7	63	304
20 Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	40	—	—	—	1	8	31
21 Bronchitis	...	60	2	—	—	3	9	46
22 Pneumonia	...	59	16	4	—	1	16	22
23 Other Respiratory Diseases	...	21	—	—	—	2	6	13
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	17	—	—	—	3	9	5
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis	...	3	—	—	1	—	—	2
27 Other Digestive Diseases	...	28	1	—	1	1	5	20
28 Nephritis	...	22	—	—	1	5	6	10
29 Puerperal and Post abortive Sepsis	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Premature Birth	...	15	15	—	—	—	—	—
32 Congenital malformations, Birth injury, Infantile disease	...	23	22	—	1	—	—	—
33 Suicide	...	9	—	—	—	2	2	5
34 Road Traffic Accidents	...	9	—	1	—	2	4	2
35 Other Violent Causes	...	29	1	1	—	8	4	15
36 All Other Causes	...	122	3	2	2	6	15	94

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions of the City do not change very much from year to year. Nevertheless things do appear to be slowly getting back from the war and post-war atmosphere to what might be considered as the normal. The new legislature could not have produced much effect on social conditions by the end of the year, but it is possible that in due course the result of some aspects of the legislature may be to remove some of the causes of the anxiety one sees on too many faces as one goes along the street. There are, of course, people who will always worry and find something to worry about, but if environmental causes of worry to the population at large, whether international, national or personal, could be removed or reduced this should be of very great benefit. There is the question of the effect of these on the mental health of the population. Further, the fact is that far too many babies are being bottle fed and, in 1948, 17 Norwich citizens died of ulcer of the stomach or duodenum. Both these latter matters are related in many instances to worry and anxiety, though whether as cause or effect is not yet clear, but it is certain that the removal of worry and anxiety would have a very helpful effect on the general health of the population if this can by any means be achieved.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratory situated in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital. A record of the work done during the year is shown on page 81. Reference is made to the chemical and bacteriological examinations of food on pages 46-48.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(1) PRIOR TO 5th JULY.

(a) **For Infectious Diseases.** A motor ambulance and a motor van with a body which, in emergency, can be used as an ambulance are kept at the Isolation Hospital, available for use within the City.

(b) and (c) **Non-Infectious etc.. Cases.** The Social Welfare Committee has an ambulance for the removal of cases to the Woodlands Hospital. The Police have three motor ambulances available for accident and other cases, and the British Red Cross Society also maintain three motor ambulances; the latter are chiefly available for residents of a large area outside the City.

(2) UNDER SECTION 27 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

(a) **Administration.** The Ambulance Service is administered by the Health Committee, and is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health. For the present, at any rate, the Service is accommodated with the Fire Service in the Central Fire Station, and the day to day operation and maintenance of the vehicles is in the hands of the Chief Fire Officer.

(b) **Proposals.** The proposals provide for a maximum of 8 Ambulances, 3 Sitting Case Cars and 24 Personnel. The Council has agreed, however, that the personnel should be increased to 26 due to the reduction in hours worked by the personnel to a 44-hour week.

(c) **Vehicles.** On the 5th July, one Infectious Disease Ambulance, 3 Police Ambulances and a Social Welfare Committee Ambulance were transferred to the new Service. None of these vehicles was in really good running order, the newest Ambulance being some 9 years old and the oldest being 16 years. All these vehicles have had a thorough overhaul, and it has been necessary almost to rebuild some of the engines.

In July, a secondhand Sitting Case Car was purchased, and it has proved a very good investment. By the end of the year a further secondhand Sitting Case Car and a new car had been bought. Orders were also placed for 4 new Ambulances. Up to date, Infectious Disease Cases have been separated from the main Service, and the ambulance used for this purpose has continued to operate from the Isolation Hospital. This has limited somewhat the use of the vehicle and its driver for ambulance purposes.

The mileage for the period 5th July to 31st December of these vehicles is as follows:—

Ambulances at Central Station	...	...	36258
Infectious Diseases Ambulance	...	...	2032
Sitting Case Cars ...	...	...	27735
Total	...	...	66025

32 journeys of a radius of over 100 miles from Norwich have been made.

(d) **Personnel.** 7 Drivers and 7 Attendants in the Police Ambulance Service and the driver of the Infectious Disease Ambulance were transferred to the new Service. This Staff soon proved insufficient for the expanding Service, and by the end of the year there were 11 drivers and 10 attendants, including one Female Attendant. Firemen were used on 318 occasions to supplement the Ambulance Staff.

(e) **Cases Carried.** Norwich is a Hospital Treatment Centre with a large General Hospital and a Children's Hospital serving Norfolk and parts of Suffolk. As a result, special problems arose in connection with the Ambulance Service, which is now responsible for transferring all the patients requiring transport from these hospitals to their own homes or to other hospitals. Prior to the 5th July, transfers to places outside Norwich were carried out by a fleet of British Red Cross Society Ambulances, the "City" work being done by the Police Ambulances.

A Mutual Assistance agreement was entered into with neighbouring authorities, and this has proved extremely useful.

The following statistics show the work done for the period 5th July to 31st December:—

(a) No. of Calls dealt with:—

Ambulance Calls	...	...	...	3372
Car Calls	...	...	...	3878
*Motor Coach	...	...	...	50
				<hr/>
				7300
				<hr/>

No. of accident and other Emergency Calls included above:—

Ambulance	...	...	...	667
Cars	...	...	...	54
				<hr/>
				721
				<hr/>

Used twice weekly to convey sitting cases from local Hospitals to a Convalescent Home.

In addition, 132 Ambulance and 635 Car Calls were passed to neighbouring Authorities under the Mutual Assistance Scheme

(b) Cases carried:—

Classification.	Stretcher Cases.	Sitting Cases.	Total.
Accidents and sudden illnesses ...	408	272	680
Transport to and from hospitals and other places (not included elsewhere) ...	2170	5560	7730
Maternity Cases ...	113	153	266
Mental Cases ...	23	44	67
Corpses (to Mortuaries)	44	—	44
Total ...	2758	6029	8787

(c) Services used :—

Service.	Cases Carried.	Journeys Made.
Central Ambulance Station Vehicles ...	7099	4177
Infectious Disease Ambulance ...	264	255
Work given to other Authorities under the Mutual Assistance Scheme ...	1153	Not Known.
Miscellaneous (Taxis and Motor Coaches ...)	271	63
Total ...	8787	4495

HOME NURSING.

(1) PRIOR TO 5th JULY.

(a) **General.** There is the Norwich District Nursing Association, better known as the Cavell Home, from which nursing is provided on the application of Doctors, the Local Authority District Visitors, and others; there is also the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Staff of Trained Nurses from which nurses can be obtained and the Nursing Sisters of the Poor (Little Sisters of the Assumption).

(b) **For Infectious Diseases.** The above agencies send out nurses if required. The Corporation have an arrangement with the Norwich District Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of measles and whooping cough (under five years of age), ophthalmia neonatorum, influenza, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, tuberculosis, and acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia. A grant at the rate of £300 per annum is made to this Association by the Local Authority for these services, and the cost is divided between the Committees concerned according to the number of visits paid.

(2) UNDER SECTION 25 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

The proposals provide for the continuation, on a broader basis, of the existing arrangements with the Norwich District Nursing Association. The Association, however, decided to hand over to the Norwich Corporation the premises known as "The Cavell

Home," subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners, and the staff would be invited to join the service of the Corporation. During the negotiations the Association is carrying on normal activities.

Between the 5th July and 31st December, the Staff made 15,896 visits to 765 patients. On the 31st December, the Staff consisted of Matron, 8 full-time and 3 part-time Nurses.

DOMESTIC AND HOME HELPS.

(1) PRIOR TO 5th JULY.

(a) Domestic Helps.

The scheme prepared by the Ministry of Health for the provision of domestic help in cases of sickness, infirmity, etc., was adopted by the Health Committee in December, 1944, but in view of the acute shortage of domestic labour, it has not yet been possible to appoint a Domestic Help. The services of Home Helps, however, were utilised on 4 occasions for Domestic Help purposes. 2 of these cases were asked to contribute towards the cost.

In view of the amalgamation and expansion of the Domestic Help and Home Help Services envisaged under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Committee in 1947 decided to appoint an Organiser of Domestic Helps. No Organiser had been appointed by the 5th July.

(b) Home Helps.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee had decided to increase the number of Home Helps as from 1st April, 1947, from 4 to 8. Great difficulty was still experienced, however, in obtaining suitable persons, and during the period under review, it was only possible to employ a maximum of 4 Home Helps at any one time. On the 4th July, 4 Home Helps were employed.

19 cases (excluding those mentioned under (a) above) were attended by these Home Helps, and in all cases the applicants were asked to contribute towards the cost.

(2) UNDER SECTION 29 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

The proposals provide for an Organiser and the equivalent of 60 whole-time Domestic Helps to provide domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any

person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age within the meaning of the Education Act, 1944.

Uniform consisting of overalls, cap, badge and gloves is provided, and where appropriate, the Helps also receive travelling allowances. Recipients of assistance are required to contribute towards the cost in accordance with their means as assessed under a scale adopted by the Committee.

An Organiser has been appointed and commenced duties on the 1st November.

On the 31st December, 12 whole-time and 4 part-time Domestic Helps were employed.

During the period under review, assistance has been given in 44 maternity cases and in 31 other cases. In 33 instances the applicants were asked to contribute towards the cost. At the end of the year 38 cases had not been assessed.

In addition, at the end of the year there were 8 part-time Helpers assisting 8 blind persons, and the question as to whether or not they should be incorporated in the Domestic Help Scheme was under consideration.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

During 1948 the Health Committee arranged four lectures on Food Hygiene; these were given in the Stuart Hall by Dr. A. MacDonald of the Public Health Laboratory Service, and were illustrated by sound films. The lectures were intended for those persons connected with the handling of food in any and every way, but the public were invited. The object of the lectures was to draw the attention of those persons involved with the handling and preparation of food for human consumption to the conditions and methods under which food may become a source of illness and to indicate the precautions which can be taken to minimise the risk. The response on the whole was very satisfactory.

Appropriate publications, posters and pamphlets issued by the Central Council for Health Education were purchased and distributed amongst the Infant Welfare Centres, Ante-natal Clinics, and various departments of the Council. Empire Marketing Board hoardings which were handed over to the Council were freely used for the display of Health Education posters.

An 8 page booklet "A Guide to the Health Services, provided by the Local Health Authority" was published, and in July, 36,444 copies were distributed through the Postal Authorities to all householders in the City.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.

(a) **The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.** This Institution up to the 5th July, was supported by voluntary contributions, payments by the Local Authority for the treatment of certain conditions and by payments by patients. It has a total of 440 beds, including 22 for eye cases. 8790 patients were treated during the year, an increase of 527 compared with 1947, the daily average number of beds occupied was 389, compared with 372 in 1947. 31,595 new patients attended the Out-Patient Department.

Norwich persons suffering from Venereal Diseases were also treated at this hospital, jointly with those from Norfolk, throughout the year (see pages 89 and 90).

The Corporation also made a subscription to the Hospital.

(b) **The Jenny Lind Hospital,** which works in close co-operation with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has 80 beds, and admits boys up to ten years and girls up to twelve years of age, not suffering from an infectious or contagious disease. A limited number of children under the age of two years are admitted at the discretion of the Committee of Management. Up to 5th July it was supported by voluntary subscriptions and payments by patients and the Local Authority. 2834 patients were treated during the year, the daily average number of beds occupied being 62. 4678 new cases attended the Out-Patient Department.

(c) **Woodlands Hospital.** This Institution was transferred to the control of the Council on 1st April, 1930, and remained under the control of the Social Welfare Committee until the 5th July, from which date the Local Authority continued to manage the hospital as Agents for the Regional Hospital Board. The Superintendent states that there are 304 beds and that the daily average number occupied was 213.

(d) **The Isolation Hospital** was under the control of the Health Committee until the 5th July, when the Local Authority continued to manage the hospital as Agents for the Regional Hospital Board. The hospital has 94 beds, allowing 144 square feet per bed, but actually more are accommodated. 24 beds are allocated for cases of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. The work done by this Institution is referred to on pages 74-81.

(e) **The Mental Hospital** has 343 beds for males and 523 for females, including an Admission Unit with accommodation for 30 male and 30 female patients.

(f) **Accommodation for Mental Defectives.** See pages 94-96.

(g) **The Norwich Maternity Home** at Earlham Hall has 21 lying-in, 1 admission, 2 separation and 3 labour beds (see pages 61-62).

This Institution was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board on the 5th July, but the Local Authority continued to manage it as Agents for the Board.

(h) **Tuberculosis Sanatoria.** See page 88.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Institutional Medical Services. No alterations or developments were made in the Institutional Medical Services up to the 5th July.

Social Welfare Medical Out-Relief. This service ceased to operate on the 4th July. The following information therefore relates to the period 1st January to 4th July inclusive.

A slight alteration was made in the boundaries between Districts No. 4 and No. 6.

The work done by the District Medical Officers is shown as under:—

	DISTRICT No.:—								
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	Totals.
Attendances at Surgery or Medical Officer's residence	152	88	187	287	149	199	257	96	1415
Attendances at patient's houses	132	211	190	139	77	205	145	86	1185
Occasions on which medicine was supplied without seeing the patient	0	93	224	1	28	292	14	34	686
TOTALS ...	284	392	601	427	254	696	416	216	3286

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water. The water supply obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority was constant and was adequate in amount throughout the year. The water was subject to pre-chlorination, sedimentation, aeration, partly slow sand and partly mechanical filtration, followed by chlorination.

Daily bacteriological examinations of the City's piped water supply as supplied to the consumer were carried out in the Public Health Laboratory; the Public Analyst carrying out examinations of the waters at the various stages of the treatment. During the year 300 bacteriological examinations were made, 3 of which were reported to be suspicious or unsatisfactory.

Monthly chemical examinations of the City's supplied water and quarterly examinations of river water and water from the sedimentation reservoir before filtration are made, with additional examinations if necessary. A summary of the results of the routine examinations is shown on pages 26 and 27.

Further, in an effort to do everything possible to ensure the safety of the supply, the Water Committee has instructed that employees who are in a position to pollute the water should be medically examined with reference to their potentiality for pollution of the water supply, and that if any of these employees are absent through sickness a copy of the medical certificate be sent to the Medical Officer of Health to enable him to determine whether re-examination is necessary. During the year 10 newly appointed employees were examined and 5 examinations of employees absent through sickness were carried out.

The majority of the population obtain their water from the City's supply, those not doing so being almost negligible.

The Water Engineer reports that works of extension of water mains have been carried out during the past year as under:—

	City and County	
	Miles.	Yards.
Extension of Water Mains ...	1	230
Mains removed in City ...	—	250
Total length of system ...	292	659

It was reported in my last Annual Report that the water from a well on the outskirts of the City was unsatisfactory and that the matter was under investigation at the end of the year. Several further analyses were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, all of which were unsatisfactory. The owners of the property subsequently arranged for a supply of water from the City's piped supply to be delivered daily, the water from the well being used for washing purposes only.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY ANALYSES OF WATER TAKEN FROM TAP IN LABORATORY DURING 1948.

Month.	Total Solids in Solution.	Ammonia.		Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Oxygen ab- sorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Sulphuric Anhydride.	Silica, Iron and Alumina.	Hardness.		Physical Characters.
		Saline.	Albuminoid.									Total.	Permanent.	
January (1st) ...	43.75	.001	.008	3.7	.28	Nil.	.096	16.1	1.2	4.9	1.01	28.6	11.0	Clear Colour 6°
February (2nd)	48.25	.008	.012	4.0	.52	Nil.	.168	—	—	—	—	30.0	13.1	Clear Colour 9°
March (1st) ...	46.25	.007	.008	3.7	.44	Nil.	.106	—	—	—	—	29.7	10.85	Clear Colour 7.5°
April (1st) ...	43.0	.001	.008	3.57	.28	Nil.	.086	14.9	1.18	4.32	.71	25.1	9.3	Clear Colour 7.5°
May (1st) ...	38.5	.002	.010	3.55	.20	Nil.	.096	—	—	—	—	24.3	7.3	Clear Colour 7.5°
June (1st) ...	37.1	trace	.012	3.6	.12	Nil.	.155	—	—	—	—	23.4	9.7	Clear Colour

Month.	Total Solid in Solution	Saline.	Albuminoid	Chlorine.	Nitrogen and Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°	Lime.	Magnesia.	Sulphuric Anhydride.	Silica, Iron and Alumina	Total.	Permanent.	Physical Characters.
July (1st) ...	37.5	trace	.010	3.6	.12	Nil.	.088	—	—	—	—	26.3	10.3	Clear Colour 7.5°
August (4th) ...	35.0	Nil.	.012	3.7	Nil.	Nil.	.136	—	—	—	—	18.6	7.4	Clear Colour 9.75°
September (1st)	37.5	.002	.012	3.45	.12	Nil.	.092	—	—	—	—	25.7	9.7	Clear Colour 7.5°
October (1st) ...	37.1	trace	.010	3.4	.20	Nil.	.103	—	—	—	—	24.6	8.0	Clear Colour 4.5°
November (1st)	42.7	trace	.012	3.43	.20	Nil.	.136	—	—	—	—	26.3	9.0	Clear Colour 7.5°
December (1st)	43.5	trace	.008	3.5	.24	Nil.	.107	—	—	—	—	28.6	9.0	Clear Colour 4.5°

The chemical results are stated in parts per 100,000, which may be altered to grains per gallon by multiplying the figures by 0.7.

Drainage and Sewerage. The City Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

Sewerage Works.

During the year ended 31st December, 1948, progress has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City, comprising the following works:—

The systematic inspection, flushing and cleansing of all sewers as necessary.

The reconstruction of sewers found upon examination to be defective in the undermentioned streets:—

Duck Lane, Newmarket Road, Clarendon Road, Grosvenor Road, Bathurst Road, Neville Street, Raglan Street, Gurney Road and Ella Road.

Works to mitigate flooding have been completed in the undermentioned streets:—

St. Leonard's Road and Unthank Road.

Sewers have been or are being laid on the new Corporation Housing Estates known as:—

Earlham West, Tuckswood and South Park Avenue.

Main Drainage and Sewage Purification Works.

The construction by direct labour of part of the Yare Valley Main Drainage Scheme (Trowse Pumping Station to Cooper Lane) was commenced early in the year, and is about three-quarters completed. Plans and estimates for the further extension as far as Eaton will be shortly submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

The construction of an Experimental Double Filtration Plant at the Whitlingham Sewage Farm is in hand and will be put into operation in the Spring.

Public Cleansing and Sanitary Inspection, etc.

The work carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector is summarised as follows:—

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

Approximately 20,850 tons of waste material, house and trade refuse, were collected and disposed of at the Harford Refuse Tip.

In addition, 4689 tonnage loads of trade and other refuse were disposed of at the Refuse Tip by private firms, a charge being made for this according to the tonnage of the vehicles.

1271 dogs and 1361 cats were incinerated in the Kitchen Waste Plant boiler.

Emptying of Cesspools.

There are 219 cesspools in the City. These were emptied at frequent intervals and a total of 3869 loads were removed and disposed of through the City sewers.

52 loads of privy bin refuse were removed.

Collection of Kitchen Waste and Salvage.

A total of 1779 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons of raw kitchen waste was collected during the year. This was processed into 1112 tons of concentrated food and sold to pig and poultry keepers for the sum of £5142 5s. 3d.

Other salvage collected during the year is as follows:—

Material.	Amount Collected.	Approximate Value. £
Paper	525 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons	3448
Metals	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	243
Textiles, etc	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	1425
Bottles, Jars, Bones, etc. ...	73 $\frac{3}{4}$ „	710
	<hr/> 702 tons <hr/>	<hr/> 5826 <hr/>

Refuse Department Vehicles.

During the year the vehicles remaining on order from the previous year were delivered. These were 3 Karrier Refuse Collection vehicles and 6 Morris Commercial lorries. At the end of the year the fleet consisted of:—

- 12 Karrier Refuse Collection Vehicles
- 8 Dennis Refuse Collection Vehicles
- 1 Bedford Night Soil Vehicle
- 3 Commer Cesspool Emptiers
- 1 Karrier Cesspool Emptier
- 6 Morris Commercial Lorries
- 2 Ford Lorries
- 2 Muir-Hill Dumpers
- 2 Aveling-Barford Calf-dozers

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following is a summary of the principal work of the Sanitary Department during the year, and action taken under the various Public Health and Housing Acts, or Bye-laws:—

3365 Nuisances detected.

622 Notices served by order of the Health Committee.

1543 Preliminary Notices served.

5601 Premises re-inspected.

3670 Nuisances have been abated.

934 Special complaints have been received and the premises have been inspected.

The following are the principal matters that have been dealt with:—

- 15 Unpaved or defectively paved yards and passages.
- 120 Choked drains.
- 53 Defective drains.
- 852 Insufficient dustbins.
- 256 Defective water closets.
- 201 Defective eaves, gutters and rainwater pipes.
- 45 Sinkwaste pipes defective or not disconnected.
- 476 Houses with defective roofs, walls, etc.

Offensive Trades.

The number of offensive trade premises on the register at the end of the year was as follows:—

Dealers in Rags, Skins and Bones	..	12
Fellmongers	... ..	2
Fat Melter ...	... ..	1
Tripe Boiler	... ..	1
Waterproofing	... ..	1
		—
		17
		—

2 visits were made to houses-let-in-lodgings, and 9 to common lodging houses. 255 meetings of owners and tradesmen have been held; 129 drains were tested, of which 53 were found to be defective; 42 were reconstructed.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Two inspections of tents, vans and sheds have been made to ensure that proper sanitary conveniences and sufficient water supply were provided as specified in the Bye-laws.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

During the year 19 inspections were made and, on the whole, the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Four ratcatchers were employed throughout the year and one additional ratcatcher assisted in carrying out sewer treatment during the summer six months.

The following tables show the amount of work done and the estimated results obtained:—

	Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Other Premises.	Total.
New complaints ...	651	52	11	714
Premises dealt with ...	1523	150	73	1746
Premises cleared ...	465	55	29	549
Follow-up treatment ...	1058	95	44	1197
Total No. of pre-bait points laid ...	2247	1140	214	3601
Total No. of points from which pre-bait taken ...	990	475	84	1549
Total amount of pre-bait taken (@ 6 ozs.) ...	2521	1040	379	3940
Total amount of pre-bait taken (@ 4ozs.) ...	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	—	134 $\frac{3}{4}$
Points from which poison bait taken ...	771	405	74	1250
Amount of Poison bait taken (@. 6 ozs.) ...	171	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	239 $\frac{3}{4}$
Amount of Poison bait taken (@ 4 ozs.) ...	25	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of holes gassed ...	30	—	—	30
Number of dead rats found	49	40	16	105
Estimated No. of rats killed	1780	888	211	2879

Block Treatment in conjunction with the Sewer Rat Campaign.

Number of manholes baited ...	4454
Number of manholes baited from which pre-bait taken ...	588
Total amount of pre-bait taken (@ 6 ozs) ...	2303 ozs.
Number of manholes re-visited after poison baiting ...	3323
Number of manholes from which poison bait taken ...	510
Total amount of poison bait taken (@ 6 ozs.) ...	218 ozs.
Number of dead rats found ...	22
Estimated number of rats killed from the 3323 manholes inspected ...	1818

Private Drains.

Number of manholes baited	55
Number of manholes baited from which pre-bait taken	6
Total amount of pre-bait taken (@ 6 ozs.) ...	37½ ozs
Number of manholes re-visited after poison baiting	55
Number of manholes from which poison bait taken ...	4
Amount of poison bait taken (@ 6 ozs.)	2 ozs
Number of dead rats found	—
Estimated number of rats killed from the 55 manholes inspected	10

Piggeries.

7 visits have been made to piggeries, and repairs carried out at the request of the Inspectors.

Factories.

Total number of factories using mechanical power ...	502
Total number of Factories not using mechanical power	121

Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health:—

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	34	5	—
Factories without mechanical power	6	1	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including Outworkers' premises)	5	—	—
Total	45	6	—

Defects.	Number of Defects.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness	—	2	2
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—
Insufficient sanitary convenience	—	1	2
Unsuitable or defective convenience	2	5	3
Unreasonable temperature	—	1	1
Other offences	2	2	—
Total	5	12	8

Five factories are obtaining the water supply from a source other than the Council's supply. These supplies were examined periodically by the Public Analyst, the results being forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Outworkers.

In February, 649 outworkers were notified, and in August 551 were notified (550 in connection with the making, etc., of wearing apparel, and 1 with brush making). The majority of the names appeared on both lists. In no instance was the premises of an outworker found to be unwholesome.

Restaurant Kitchens.

130 visits have been made to restaurant kitchens, and these were found to be kept in a reasonably clean and proper condition.

Shops and Offices.

The following is a synopsis of the inspections made during the year:—

Premises.		Inspections.	Re-in- spections.	Notices or Letters sent.
Shops	...	417	578	138
Offices	...	8	—	—
		—	—	—
Total	...	425	578	138
		—	—	—

The following contraventions have been abated during the year:—

- 1 Insufficient water closet accommodation.
- 2 Insufficient light to sanitary convenience.
- 3 Sanitary conveniences dirty or defective.
- 1 No proper washing facilities.
- 1 No proper meal facilities.
- 1 Not closing half-day weekly.
- 26 Proper records not being kept.
- 41 Seating accommodation form not displayed.
- 68 Form *re* Shops Acts provisions not displayed.
- 95 Notices *re* half-day closing not displayed.
- 5 Premises defective or dirty.
- 38 Notices *re* Sunday partial closing not displayed.

Shops (Hours of Closing) Act.

1 market trader was fined £1 in each of two cases and another market trader was fined £1 in one case of contraventions of the above Act.

Open-Air Baths.

Lakenham Bath. 6 samples were taken on 3 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analysis, with the following results:—

4 samples were reasonably clean; 2 samples were unsatisfactory, the probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml. being at least 1800.

Eagle Bath. 6 samples were taken on 3 occasions with the following results:—

4 samples were reasonably clean; 2 samples were unsatisfactory, the probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml. being at least 1800.

Private Swimming Baths. None open during the year.

Weights and Measures Section.

The following extracts from the Annual Report of the Senior Inspector of Weights and Measures are of general interest.

Staff.

The Staff consists of the Senior Inspector and one Inspector, two Assistants and one Junior Clerk. The latter appointment was made on 1st April, 1948. It has relieved the Inspectors and Assistants of much clerical work, and the office is open to the public during normal business hours for enquiries and the submission of weighing and measuring apparatus.

Local and Working Standards.

During the year under review, the following new equipment has been acquired, most of it in accordance with the recommendation of the Standards Department, Board of Trade, dated 23rd June, 1947.

One 7 lb. dual-purpose Scale beam, made of steel and light alloy and fitted in a mahogany carrying case. It has two sets of fittings, one for testing weights and the other for checking foodstuffs.

One set graduated glass measures, 40, 20, 10 and 5 fluid ounces respectively, for use in checking foods in liquid form.

Two sets Working Standard Avoirdupois Weights, 56 lbs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, replacing two sets which had been in use by the Department for about 125 years and which were beyond satisfactory adjustment.

One set Local Standard Grain weights, 100 grains to .01 grain. In addition to checking jewellers' and chemists' weights, these are also used for assessing the errors on other apparatus.

Two Working Standard Steel tapes, 8 feet and 33 feet respectively, for use in checking sand and ballast measures.

One 1 pint glass milk measure, replacing the one broken during 1947.

One 2 cwt. steel deadweight scale for weighing coal and other similar heavy materials.

One 20 lb. counter scale.

Repairs have been carried out on the following Scale beams and all have been re-verified and stamped by the Standards Department, Board of Trade.

One 56 lb. Outdoor scale beam, No. 1844.

One 7 lb. Outdoor scale beam No 1845.

One 7 lb. Indoor scale beam, No. 2903.

One 1 lb. Indoor scale beam, No. 2904.

In January and July the necessary re-verification of Working Standards was performed by the Inspectors and every piece of apparatus was checked and, where necessary, made to agree with one of the Local Standards. This is part of the system of check established under the Weights and Measures Acts to ensure the accuracy of all equipment used in trade.

All the appropriate records concerning the equipment of the Department, and its condition, have been made during the year.

Verification of Traders' Weighing and Measuring Apparatus.

A total of 14,453 articles were submitted for verification, either in new condition or after repair, and of these 429 were found to be incorrect. Fees received for this work amounted to £181 9s. 4d.

Inspection on Traders' Premises.

1104 premises were visited during the year, a slight increase over last year, but still less than 50% of the minimum requirements of the Acts. It has been possible this year to carry out 117 special surprise visits or second visits, which in some cases are follow-up inspections after irregularities have been found, but in general are designed to show traders that they are liable to inspection at any time.

39,604 articles were examined, of which 4515 were found incorrect, and there was a much larger amount of heavy inspection done as is evidenced by the figures for deadweight scales being nearly quadrupled and platform scales doubled, as compared with 1947. In one factory 227 fifty-six pound weights and in two others over 80 fifty-six pound weights were tested.

Again the principle of making the Department's work a service to both trader and public alike has been aimed at and the Inspectors have noticed the desire of owners to have their apparatus as accurate as possible. Rationing has necessitated very close weighing and measuring in order to "break" goods from bulk into the required quantities with the minimum of losses. Apart from rationing it is now more generally realised, with margins cut much finer and the cost of goods much increased, that the accumulative effect of small errors on each sale can be a considerable drain on profits. Even the increased costs of repairs are soon cancelled out by the improved efficiency of the scales.

Market and street traders have had their full share of inspection. At one time the Inspectors used to find them rather careless and slip-shod with their scales and weights, but there has been a marked improvement during the last few years and many have contracts with scalemakers for regular maintenance visits.

Petrol Pumps.

131 petrol pumps were inspected and 7 found incorrect. There are now 157 pumps in the City used for the retailing of petrol and diesel oil and all have been either verified or inspected at least once during the year. This is an increase of 18 over the 1947 figure, and is mainly accounted for by the advent of red and white petrols in June, necessitating an extra pump on some of the smaller service stations.

The standard of accuracy of pumps is still good, and in instances where owners asked for special checks, 7 were tested and all found to be correct.

An inquiry again revealed the weakness of the Law in that petrol can still be sold in quantities exceeding 20 gallons by means of unstamped dip-stick measures, an unsatisfactory method anyhow. The garage owner must be sure to give correct measure to motorists by means of stamped pumps, but he can have no such assurance in respect of his own bulk purchases.

Weighbridges.

All the weighbridges in the City were tested during the year, and of a total of 39, twelve were found to be incorrect. Great importance must be attached to this section of the Department's

work as there is a huge volume of trade, worth many thousands of pounds, passing over these machines in the course of a year, with consequent heavy wear and tear. Some are in continual use all day long and others are situated so that traffic must run over them, whether weighing or not, and regular inspection is imperative.

Sale of Food.

The maximum amount of inspection possible under present conditions has been carried out under the Sale of Food (Weights and Measures) Act, 1926, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1946, but much more should be done.

Out of 1255 loaves of bread weighed, there were 74 deficiencies, though none of these was serious, being caused more often than not by matters beyond the baker's control. One complaint was received by telephone that a certain baker was regularly giving short weight, but it appeared that the customer expected the pre-war weight of one pound or an integral number of pounds and did not realise that we are still receiving the war-time weights of 14 ounces, $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, introduced at the time of bread rationing.

Apart from bread, meat and milk, 5357 other articles of food, pre-packed ready for retail sale were checked, 1585 of which were on factory and wholesale premises. There were few serious errors found, and generally mistakes could be traced to faulty scales, unsuitable scales, natural causes such as the evaporation of moisture and often to lack of knowledge by the persons weighing up. A timely word of advice by the Inspector has almost invariably cured the faults.

The Labelling of Food Order, 1946, is now fairly well understood and complied with, and of 2716 articles examined, only 52 were found incorrect, most of these being old stock not cleared from the shelves. With emphasis being placed on pre-packing ice cream, manufacturers have had to make themselves familiar with the provisions of this Order, and an address was given to a meeting of the local branch of the Ice Cream Alliance and problems discussed with members.

Co-operation with the Ministry of Food Enforcement inspectors led to three prosecutions for overcharging.

Sand and Ballast Trade.

29 vehicles were examined and 9 were incorrect, mainly through wear and tear, and of 17 loads checked, 1 was incorrect. It is not yet generally realised by the building and similar trades that even where sand or ballast, which includes brick rubble, ashes, clinker and like materials, is being carted on their own account to their own contracts, the necessary conveyance notes required by the Act must be carried.

Sale of Coal, Wood and other Solid Fuels.

Out of 639 sacks of coal weighed, only 18 were found to be incorrect, and none of these was seriously deficient. It has, in fact, been a pleasing feature that the Inspectors have had little to complain of in respect of quantities, weights, scales and marking of sacks and vehicles. There have been, however, a few instances where other frauds were suspected and the old maxim of "caveat emptor" (let the buyer beware) should be remembered and where possible deliveries should be supervised and the number of sacks checked.

Two merchants were prosecuted, one for short weight in coal and delivering coal without a licence, the other for short weight in coke.

The improvement in the supply of coal and similar fuels had a marked effect on the sale of wood logs during the year, prices dropping considerably and, except for hawkers, the volume of trade appears to have decreased. There would still appear to be a need for control on sales, however, particularly in small amounts, as the miscellaneous types of baskets, skeps, sacks and tin baths seen by the Inspectors in the course of their rounds gives much cause for concern.

Co-operation with other Corporation Departments.

All the Markets Department's scales have been given their statutory bi-annual inspections and certificates have been issued where necessary. The Whitlingham Farm weighing machines were examined.

Visits have been made to all Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics, the Isolation Hospital, Woodlands Hospital and Earlham Hall Maternity Home, and where weights and scales have required repairs by scalemakers, the Inspectors have checked them again prior to their being returned to use.

Inspections were made at all the School Kitchens and the British Restaurant of the scales and weights used for trade in checking deliveries of foodstuffs and at the same time those used for cooking purposes were examined.

At the request of the Water Department the tanks used for testing the water meters were re-calibrated by means of Standard measures.

The usual assistance has been given to the Police in respect of flash-point testing under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928, and the weighing of stolen goods.

Other Activities.

The routine bi-annual visits to His Majesty's Prison, Mousehold, have been carried out and two examinations made of weighing machines and height measures in various chemists shops on behalf of the Ministry of Food's agents, Social Surveys Ltd.

36 certificates of tests have been issued during the year, 13 being to Food Enforcement Inspectors of the Ministry of Food in respect of overcharging complaints.

In addition to the usual inspection of the scales used for trade at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, such as the weighbridge, all the other scales used in the dispensary and on the Wards were checked and a report left for the information of the Chief Engineer.

Sale of Gas Act, 1859, and Gas Regulation Act, 1920.

In conformity with Number 7 of the Gas Meter Regulations, 1920, I herewith submit the Report for the Gas Meter Testing Department.

The total number of meters submitted for verification was 2059 of which 210 were found incorrect. 1059 meters came from outside the City and 1000 from the City and fringe areas.

523 were ordinary dry gas meters used for quarterly assessment of charges and 1536 were dry gas meters of the pre-payment or coin operated type.

The Local Standard Test holders, Meters and gauges, together with the other equipment, have been regularly inspected and maintained in good order.

General Summary.

	Premises visited.	Remarks.
Outdoor Inspections of apparatus	2448	premises should be visited at least once a year, in addition to special surprise visits and second visits.
Routine	1104	
Surprise and Second Visits	117	
Petrol Pumps	56	premises, with a total of 163 pumps, should be visited at least once a year, in addition to special surprise visits and second visits.
Routine	56	
Surprise and Second Visits	Nil.	

Sale of Food Inspections — Retailers		1496 premises are liable to inspection.
Routine	267	
Surprise and Second Visits	48	
Sale of Food Inspections — Wholesalers		38 premises are liable to inspection.
Routine	22	
Surprise and Second Visits	4	
Labelling Order Inspections	221	1522 premises are liable to inspection.
Coal and other solid Fuels	56	46 merchants are registered for coal and other fuels. In addition to the weighing apparatus at the yards, the Inspector can check deliveries anywhere. It is not known how many wood merchants are operating.
Sand and Ballast	1	41 owners of calibrated vehicles are registered with approximately 251 vehicles between them, of which 29 were inspected. Other owners, with registered offices outside Norwich, use vehicles within the City boundary.
Merchandise Marks Act	10	This Act can be used for any goods where the question of false trade description arises.
GRAND TOTAL	<u>1906</u>	

N.B.—The above figures are exclusive of verification duties involving visits to scalemakers, factories, shops and garages to test 224 heavy weighing machines and petrol pumps. It is also exclusive of periods spent in observation of markets, shops, fuel merchants and street traders for which no definite figures can be given.

All the above work is in addition to 14,727 verifications in the office of scales weights and measures which were new or had been repaired and the verification of 2059 gas meters.

Summary for the last Two Years.

	1947	1948
Number of places liable to inspection ...	2789	2504
Number of places visited ...	1140	1277
Number of inspection tests ...	25233	39604
Number of verification tests ...	10347	14951
Fees Received ...	£164 4s. 3d.	£181 9s. 4d.
No. of bags of coal, etc., checked ...	444	691
No. of loads of coal, etc., checked ...	37	24
No. of articles of Food inspected under the Sale of Food (W & M) Act, 1926 ...	7068	8383
No. of articles of Food inspected under the Labelling of Food Order, 1946 ...	3792	2716
Number of prosecutions ...	9	9
Number of official cautions ...	6	1
Number of Gas meters tested ...	1634	2059
Number of Gas meters incorrect ...	163	210
Gas meter Fees received ...	£113 8s. 6d.	£197 12s. 3d.

Canal Boats.

The number of canal boats registered is 6, including one propelled by motor, all of which are believed to be in use. No fresh registrations occurred in 1948. The Inspector of canal boats inspected all the boats monthly during the year and states that he found them all clean and well kept. There has been no infringement of the Acts and Regulations, no case of infectious disease occurred, and no boat was detained for cleansing and disinfection.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance Operations.

44 families were re-housed in 1948 from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister; 6 families from areas which have not yet received the Minister's confirmation, and 8 families from individual unfit houses. In addition, 1 individual unfit house was vacated voluntarily.

Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

There was nothing to report during 1948.

Demolition and Closing of Insanitary Premises.

Action was taken under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, as follows:—

Demolition Orders ...	...	...	Nil
Closing Orders ...	...	...	5
Undertaking Not to Re-let ...	...	...	Nil
Total ...	...	...	<hr/>5 <hr/>

39 Tuberculous families were re-housed on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee. The Council grants rent rebates in accordance with an approved income scale to tenants of non-parlour houses and flats. This arrangement also applies to the re-housing of cases of tuberculosis.

Statistics.

New houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:—

				Number erected by Local Authority.	Other bodies and persons.
New houses and flats ...	...	...	...	732	137
Conversions and Adaptations—					
Family Units ...	...	...	...	2	86
Rebuilding War Destroyed Houses ...	...	...	...	4	65
Repair of Badly War Damaged and Un-occupied Houses ...	...	...	...	—	13
Temporary Houses ...	...	...	...	154	—
Total ...	...	...	...	<hr/>892 <hr/>	<hr/> 301 <hr/>

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

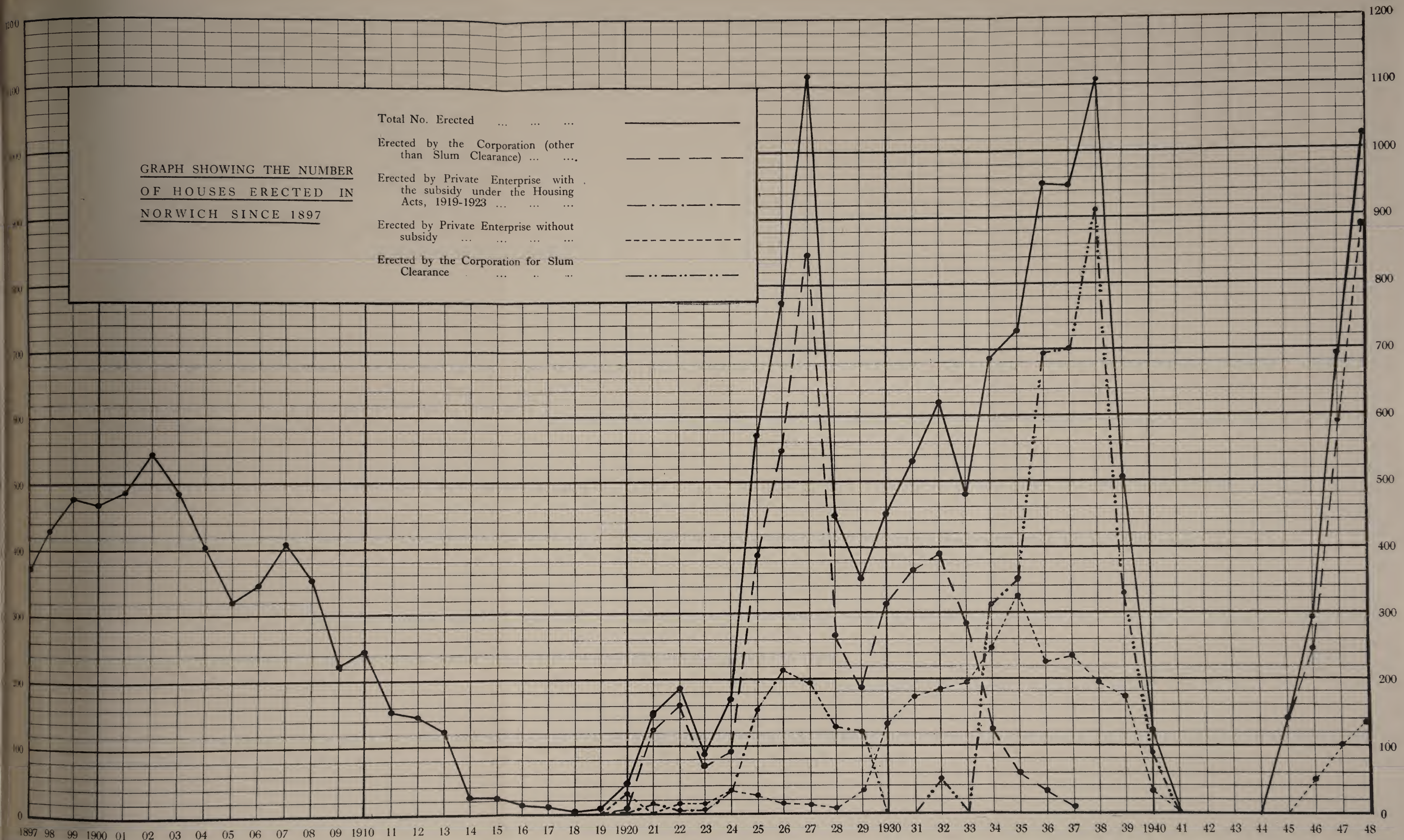
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 4414

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 10089

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... 731

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 931

Total No. Erected	...	...	...	_____
Erected by the Corporation (other than Slum Clearance)	...	....		_____
Erected by Private Enterprise with the subsidy under the Housing Acts, 1919-1923	...	...	...	_____
Erected by Private Enterprise without subsidy	...	...	...	_____
Erected by the Corporation for Slum Clearance	...	...	...	_____



(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1543
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1300
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices (by owners or by the Local Authority in default of owners)	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	622
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners (including 236 in respect of which notices were served in 1946 and 1947)	397
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	117
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	Nil
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D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

*Note :—*The following figures relate to the overcrowding survey carried out under the Housing Act, 1935, and those cases of overcrowding which have come to our notice subsequently. Owing to the prevailing housing difficulties, overcrowding in private dwelling houses and on the Council's estates, the overcrowding figure must certainly be higher. Without a detailed survey, however, it would be difficult to present a true picture of the problem at the present time.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	9
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	16
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	60
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	6
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	30
(d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	N

UNSATISFACTORY HOUSEHOLDS.

During 1948 there were some 32 Unsatisfactory Households under consideration by the Health (Sub) Unsatisfactory Household Committee. These were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors. The Home Adviser also visited 21 of these and made 817 visits. I am able to report that there has been sufficient improvement in 8 instances to enable the Committee to remove them from the records. 2 died, 1 was admitted to Woodland after eviction, and 1 case which had been removed from the list

n 1946 was re-instated during the year. In this case the parent was convicted and fined for neglect and the children admitted to the Children's Homes. In other cases some improvement is evidenced.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1920-1939.

A large number of cases were dealt with by the Town Clerk and the Citizens' Advice Bureau. Representations have been made to the landlord where a greater rent has been charged than was legally payable; in 6 cases rent has been reduced to the correct amount and a total amount of approximately £36 1s. 0d. repaid to the tenants concerned.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) GENERAL, REGULATIONS. REGULATION 68AA.

2 applications for the re-occupation of premises which could not be occupied without infringing Section 155(3) of the Housing Act, 1936, were dealt with and licences granted. 9 licences were renewed and one cancelled.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

10 Council houses and 22 other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. These were treated with D.D.T. or other suitable fumigators.

NORWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1933—Section 81.

One person who through mental incapacity was residing in premises which were insanitary owing to neglect, was reported to the Health Committee and removed to Woodlands Hospital. The premises were cleansed by the Corporation.

COMMITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

On the recommendation of the Health Visitors and Sanitary inspectors, 60 cases were referred to the Norwich Committee for the Welfare of Old People.

SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action was taken under this Section during 1948.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The quality of milk from a chemical standpoint remained good. Cowkeepers numbered 4, with approximately 130 cows. 51 retailers of milk reside in the City and 21 outside. The Inspectors made 103 inspections of dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops.

Licences were granted as follows:—Producers of Accredited milk, 1; Retailers of Tuberculin tested milk, 3; Retailers of Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised) milk, 26; Retailers of Pasteurised milk 5.

22 samples of Tuberculin tested milk were bacteriologically examined. Of these, 8 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test, and 9 failed to pass the B. Coli. test.

3 samples of Accredited milk were taken, 2 of which failed the Methylene Blue test, and 1 the B. Coli. test.

83 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken. Of these, 8 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test, and 1 failed to pass the Phosphatase test.

54 samples of T.T. Pasteurised milk were taken. Of these, 3 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test, and 2 failed to pass the Phosphatase test. The vendors were notified in those cases in which the samples were not up to standard.

27 samples of Ordinary milk were bacteriologically examined. 19 of which were not up to the standard of Accredited milk.

33 samples were taken of milk (6 T.T., 1 Pasteurised and 26 Ordinary) supplied by producers residing outside the City, for examination by animal inoculation for the presence of Tubercle bacilli. One of the ordinary samples was positive; this had been taken from a bulk consignment received from Suffolk and the matter was referred to the East Suffolk County Council.

9 samples of milk (2 Accredited and 7 Ordinary) supplied by producers inside the City, were taken for examination by animal inoculation for the presence of Tubercle bacilli. One of the Ordinary samples was positive and a cow was slaughtered. The post-mortem results showed Tb. disease of the udders.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Frequent inspections of retail butchers' shops and market stalls are made by the Inspectors. All meat found to be diseased and unfit for human food is collected by a contractor authorised by the Ministry of Food. 180 visits were paid to slaughterhouses requisitioned by the Government and the carcasses of the animals slaughtered therein were inspected.

The following analysis shows the number of animals inspected and particulars relating to the meat condemned:—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected	2490	856	1889	4244	256
<i>All diseases except T.B.</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	1	3	4	7	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	684	317	2	323	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	27.51	37.38	.31	7.77	4.29
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	21	52	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	420	311	4	—	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	17.71	42.4	.21	0.0	1.95

Other foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption comprised the following:—

506 tins meat, 1556 tins milk, 671 tins fish, 2844 tins vegetables, 325 tins soup, 1302 tins fruit, 18 tins meat and vegetables, 2278 tins or jars jam or marmalade, 301 tins meat and fish paste, 320 tins fruit juice, 3366 jars pickles, 456 packets pudding and cake mixture, 393 lbs. and 1 tin fish roes, 1044 stones fish, 5 tins fish cakes, 6 bags and 6 pecks cockles, $6\frac{1}{2}$ stones prawns, 46 peds and 38 boxes crabs, 1 ped lobsters, $9\frac{1}{2}$ pecks, 3 bags and $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. shrimps, 21 lbs. cod fillets, 2 bags and 2 tins mussels, $43\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sweets, $23\frac{1}{2}$ tons Robinsons patent barley, 20 packets coconut flour, $997\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. fruit, 29 lbs. and 31 cartons dried fruit, 1227 lbs. meat, $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sausage meat, $275\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. liver, 1212 packets and $375\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. cereals, 10,222 eggs, 45 packets dried egg, 483 lbs. egg substitute, $77\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. and $407\frac{1}{2}$ boxes

cheese, 16 bottles cordial, 62 bottles sauce, 24 jars horse-radish and salad cream, 3 bottles and 7 lbs. coffee, 19 bottles and packets seasoning, 17 bottles, 124 packets, and 282 cubes beef extract, 14 jars mincemeat, 43 jars orange and lemon curd, 16 jars mustard, 84 bottles vinegar, 90 bottles gherkins, 850½ lbs. sugar, 192 rabbits, 6 tins rabbit, 8½ lbs. cooked rabbit, 5 ducks, 3 wood pigeons, 1 hare, 30 lbs. savoury ducks, 4 tins pudding, 555 packets salt, 33 packets custard powder, 14 packets and tins chocolate spread, 1 cwt. and 29 packets and tins spaghetti, 21 bottles apple puree, 4 tins apple butter, 17 tins pate de fois, 7 tins hors d'œuvres, 1 tin and 18 lbs. ships biscuits, 5 gallons ice-cream, 40 tins luncheon sausage, 4 boxes oranges, 27 tins golden corn, 6 tins syrup, 2½ lbs. biscuits, 7 lbs. suet, 16 packets dehydrated potato, 1¼ cwt. sausage rusk, 1 tin and 41¾ lbs. bacon, 4 bottles olives, 2 jars chow-chow, 3 tins Vitacup, 2 packets cooking fat, 38 tins "Snappy Snacks," 1 packet parsley, 1 packet cocoa, 1 tin peanuts, 2 bottles almond oil, 1 bottle rennet, 2 jars honey.

Bakehouses.

There were 67 bake houses on the register, and 79 visits were paid to these. Cleansing and limewashing have been carried out and the premises kept in as reasonably a satisfactory condition as there are powers to enforce.

(c) **Adulteration.**

165 samples of Food and Drugs—77 taken informally—were submitted for analysis. 2 informal samples of milk, 1 informal sample of celery hearts, and 3 informal samples of date fudge were found to be adulterated. The Ministry of Food was informed regarding the date fudge. They contacted the importer who gave an assurance that no more would be imported and that existing stocks would be withdrawn from the market.

38 formal samples of milk were found to be adulterated. Appeal-to-cow samples of milk were taken and, on analysis, these were also found to be deficient in milk fat; no further action was therefore taken.

One formal sample of vinegar was found to be unfit for human consumption (contained vinegar eels). The retailer was prosecuted and fined 10/-.

In addition, 203 samples of milk were tested by the Gerber process; 6 were not up to standard and formal samples were consequently taken.

118 samples of ice-cream, and 10 samples of ingredients and utensils used in the manufacture of ice-cream, were bacteriologically examined.

The total number of registered premises is:—Ice-cream, 236; preserved meat, 177. 420 visits were made to ice-cream premises and 426 to preserved meat premises.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES**

**SECTIONS 22, 23, and 24, NATIONAL HEALTH
SERVICE ACT, 1946**



CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

(Section 22).

With the exception of Child Life Protection and Adoptions, the services in force on the 4th July continued to operate under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Child Life Protection.

On the 5th July this Service was transferred to the Children's Department. The arrangements under which 10 of the Health Visitors and School Nurses also acted as Child Life Protection Visitors ceased on 4th July.

During the period under review, 8 new persons were registered for the reception of children, the total number of registered persons on the 5th July being 60, with 50 of whom children were boarded out. 19 new children were boarded out; 6 registered homes were removed from the register for various reasons. Prior to the Children's Act, 1948, 7 children would have ceased to come under the provisions for Child Life Protection, and the total number of children under supervision at the time of transfer to the Children's Department was 49.

The Council continued to guarantee payment of 15s. per week for the nursing and maintenance of a child until it attains the age of 5 years. With the exception of children covered by Article 92 of the Public Assistance Order, 1930, this arrangement was extended to all children up to the age of 5 years who were placed in the care of a foster mother, whether they are illegitimate or otherwise. Payment was made by the Council in 10 cases, in 4 of which the Council did not claim the whole amount from the mothers.

Adoptions.

This service was also transferred to the Children's Department on the 5th July.

Before arrangements were made for children to be adopted they were medically examined by one of the Assistant Medical Officers, blood tests of the mother or child were arranged, enquiries were made of the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which the child was going, as to the suitability of the adoptors, and the mother was assisted in the completion of the forms. Adoptors were required to submit satisfactory references and medical certificates.

During the period under review homes were found for 20 children who were adopted. All of these children were illegitimate.

The arrangements for medical examination of the children by one of the Assistant Medical Officers have continued to operate since the 5th July.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

An additional midwives' ante-natal clinic to be held twice each month at 4, Earlham Road, was commenced in January, and the Clinics held at Thorpe (Stuart School) were increased from once to twice each month from the 4th March. It is proposed to expand these services as the necessity arises. The arrangements at the end of the year were as under:—

(i) *Clinics with Medical Officer in Charge.* 4 ante-natal and 1 post-natal session are held at 4, Earlham Road, each week. Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held twice monthly at Lakenham, Larkman Lane Infants' School, Catton Grove Infants' School, George White and the Stuart Schools. Mothers attended these clinics as under during the year:—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attendances.	Average attendance (per session).
4, Earlham Road ...	940	5748	23
Catton Grove ...	229	683	29
Larkman Lane ...	185	590	25
Lakenham ...	194	502	21
George White ...	119	406	17
Thorpe (The Stuart School) ...	114	304	13
Totals ...	1781	8233	22

Totals for period 5th July to 31st December:—

No. of Mothers attended.	New cases.	Total attendances.
1106	669	3865
	52	

CHART No. 1.
INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1900-48

BIRTH
RATE PER
1000 POP.

INFANTILE
MORTALITY
RATE PER
1000 LIVE
BIRTHS.

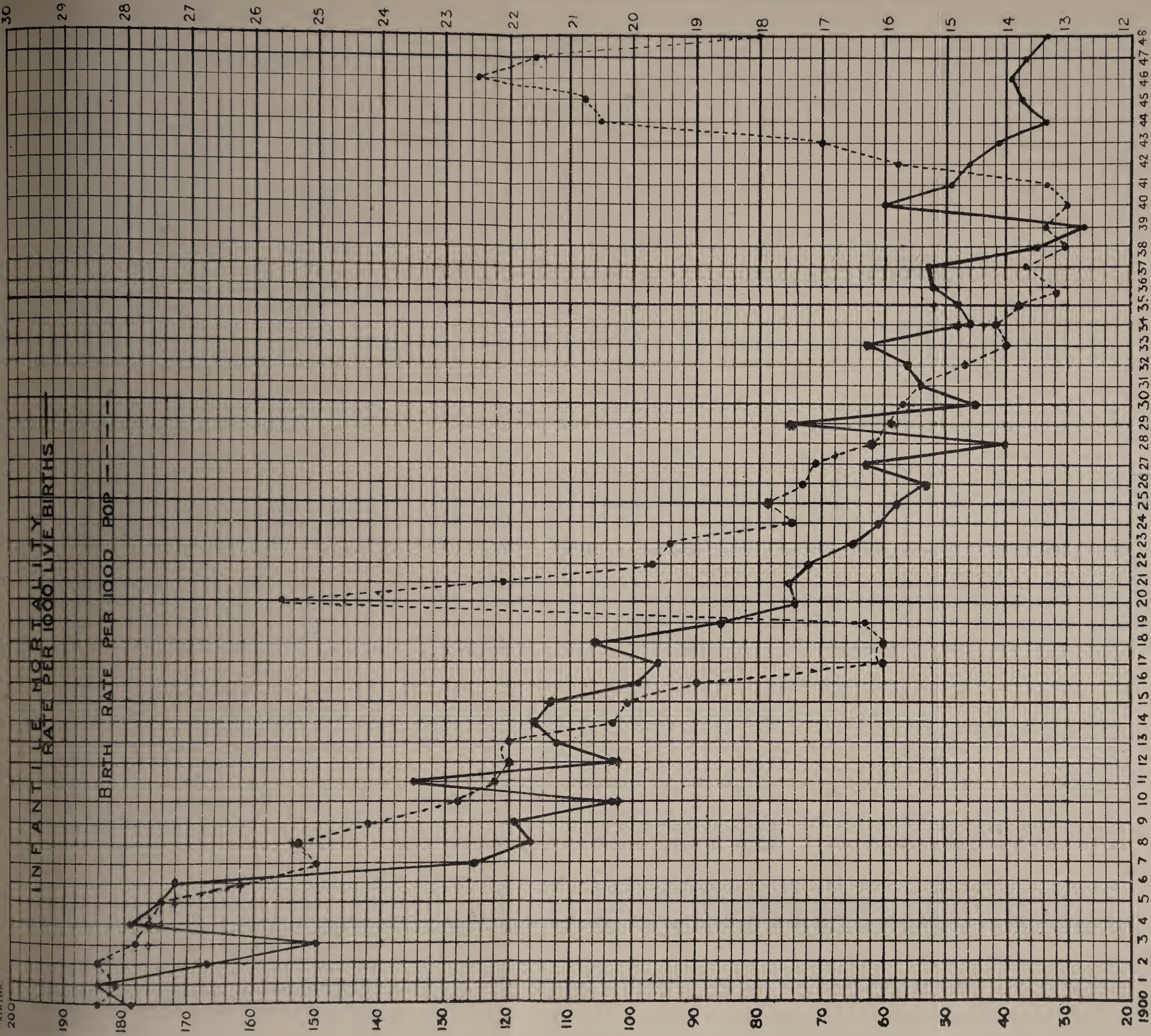
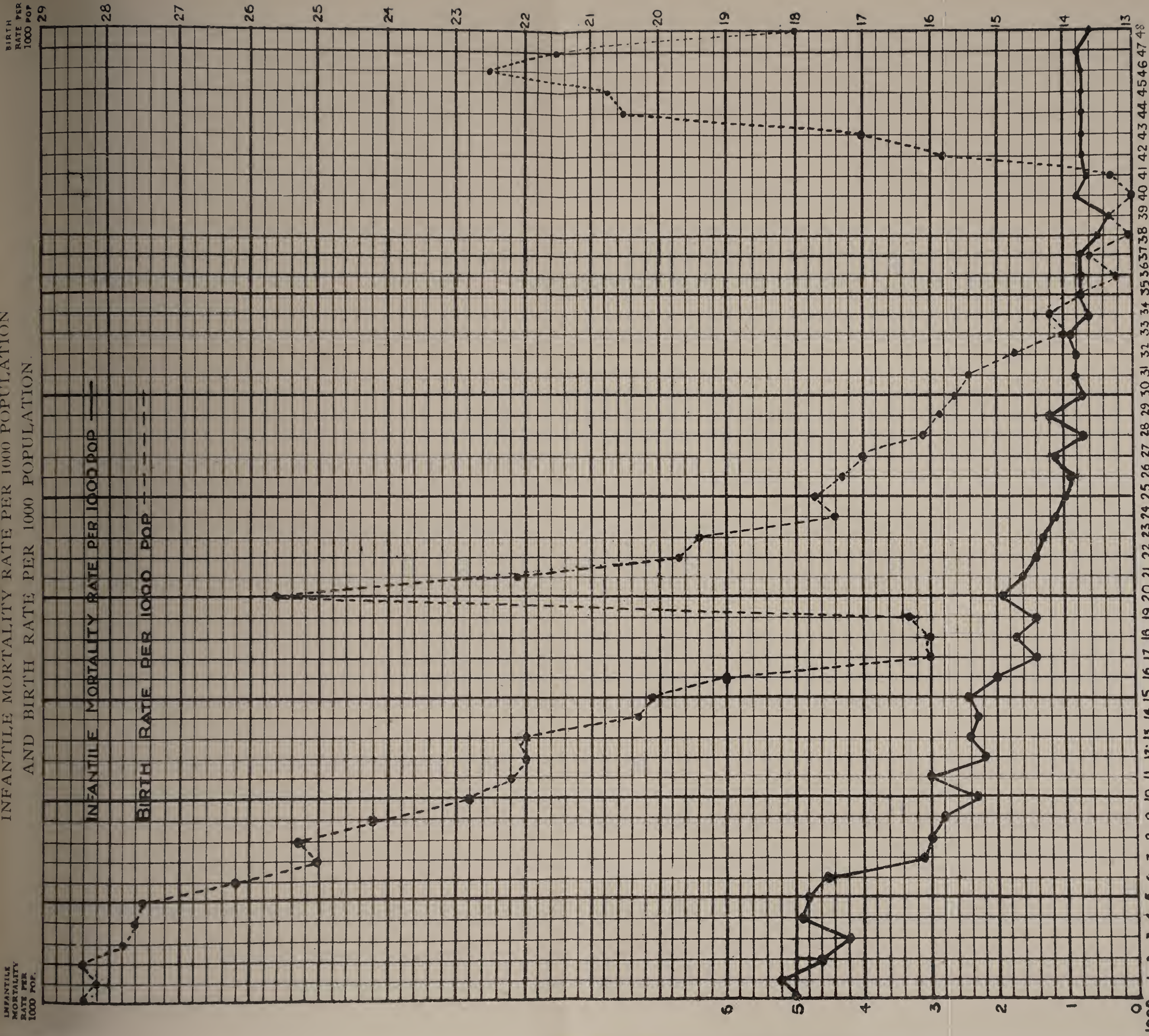


CHART No. 2.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 POPULATION
AND BIRTH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION.



(ii) *Clinics with Midwife in Charge.* Ante-natal Clinics with a midwife only in attendance are held weekly and another session twice monthly at the Central Clinic, 4, Earlham Road; twice monthly at Larkman Lane Infants', Catton Grove and the Stuart Schools and at Lakenham. Mothers attended these Clinics as under during the year:—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attendances.	Average attendance (per session).
4, Earlham Road ...	83	523	7
Catton Grove ...	106	413	19
Larkman Lane ...	132	498	21
Lakenham ...	111	419	17
Thorpe (The Stuart School) ...	57	155	7
Totals ...	489	2008	12

Investigation of certain bloods for grouping, Rh. Factor and Kahn Test was carried out by arrangement with the Regional Blood Transfusion Laboratory at Cambridge.

1125 Kahn Tests were done, 7 (0.62%) of which proved positive.

Of the 1125 specimens investigated for Rh. Factor, 906 (80.53%) were Rh. positive and 219 (19.47%) were Rh. negative. Since the investigations were started in October, 1947, a total of 1730 investigations have been made; 1393 (80.52%) were Rh. positive and 337 (19.48%) were Rh. negative.

561 blood specimens were sent through the Ante-natal Clinics to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for Wassermann tests with the following results:—3 positive, 2 doubtful and 556 negative. Smears for examination for gonococcal infection were also examined at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

The 3 mothers who gave positive results received treatment. Two of these mothers gave birth to healthy live infants, and one gave birth to a full term infant, weighing 6 lbs. 12 ozs., who because of symptoms of jaundice and snuffles was referred for treatment.

Of the 2 doubtful results one mother gave birth to a healthy live infant and the other was still pregnant at the end of the year.

(iii) *Post-natal Clinics.* Mothers attended as under:—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.		No. of attendances.	
4, Earlham Road	...	242	...	500
Catton Grove	...	18	...	22
Larkman Lane	...	11	...	23
Lakenham	...	8	...	13
George White	...	19	...	28
Thorpe (The School	Stuart ...	—	...	—
Totals	...	298	...	586

Totals for the period 5th July to 31st December:—

No. of Mothers attended.	New cases.	Total attendances.
115	113	291

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are also held at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital twice weekly, at which city and county persons booked for admission to or discharged from the Maternity Ward of that Institution attend. The Secretary of the Hospital states that 522 women made 1300 attendances at the Clinics during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of city and county persons.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits.

The supply of sterilised maternity outfits to domiciliary maternity cases commenced on the 1st April. These were sold to expectant mothers at cost price. 82 outfits were issued between April 1st and July 4th.

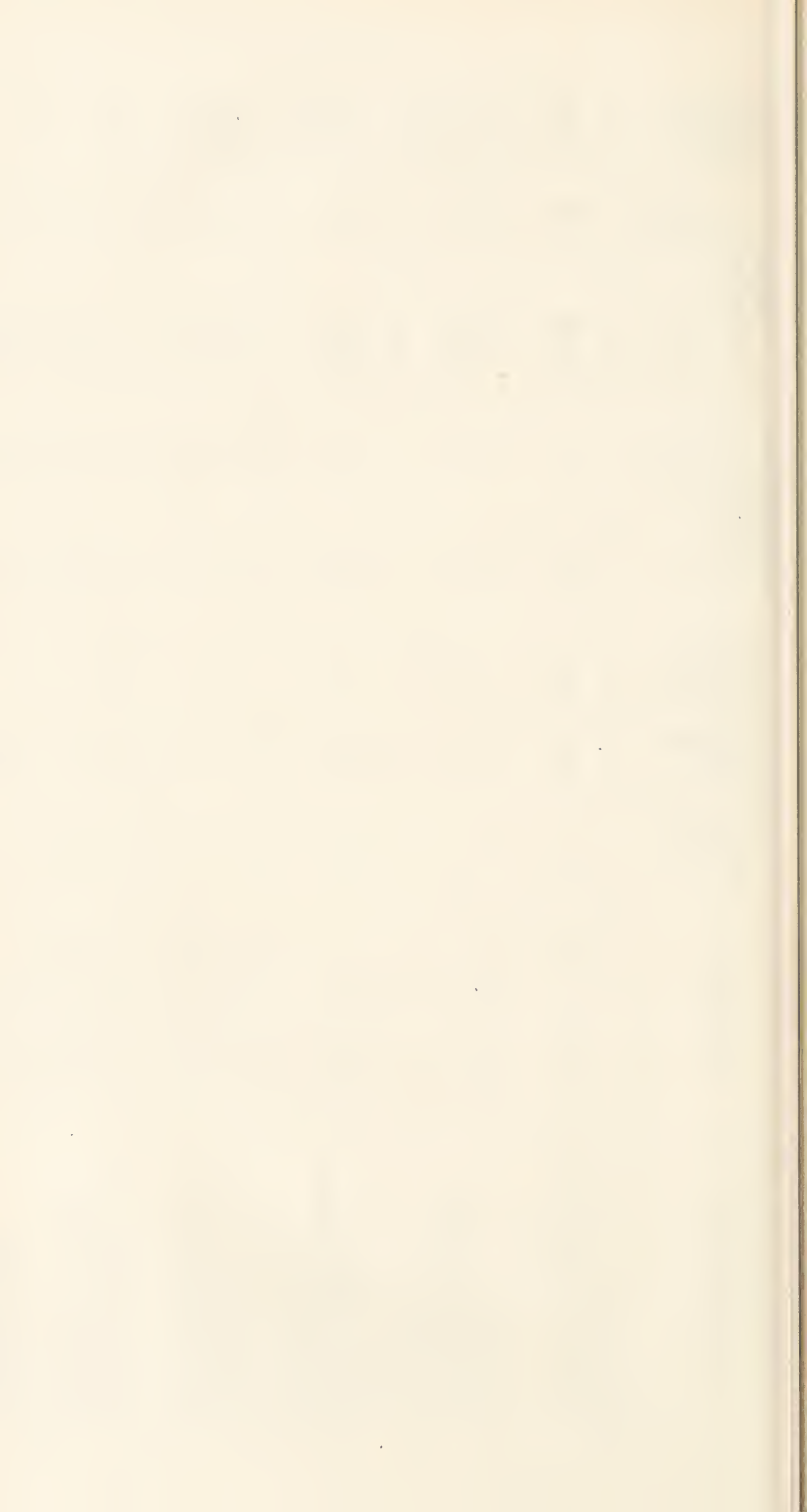
In accordance with arrangements under the National Health Service Act, 1946, these outfits have been issued to expectant mothers free of charge from July 5th for all domiciliary confinements. 506 outfits were issued from July 5th until December 31st, making a total of 588 issued since April 1st.

Infant Welfare Centres.

An additional Infant Welfare Centre was opened at the Gothic Social Club premises on Hall Road on June 14th. This Centre was provided to meet the needs of persons residing on the new Tuckswood Housing Estate until an ad hoc building is erected on a site

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	When held.	No. of Sessions.	No. of New Cases Attended.	Total No. of Cases Attended.	Total Attendants seen by Medical Officers.		No. of Attendances.		Average Attendance per Case.
					Total.	Average per Session.	Total.	Average per Session.	
MILE CROSS. Baptist Church Hall, Mile Cross Road.	Thursday p.m.	51	154	408	937	18	2966	58	7.27
LAKENHAM. Jubilee Playground, Long John Hill, Lakenham.	Monday p.m.	49	141	764	1017	21	2820	58	7.55
GEORGE WHITE. George White School, Churchill Road.	Friday p.m.	52	141		892	17	2951	57	
	Tuesday a.m.	52	111	699	968	19	2794	54	9.15
St. BARNABAS. St. Barnabas Parish Hall, Russell Street.	Thursday a.m.	53	125		1538	29	3602	68	
	Tuesday p.m.	52	160	808	2051	39	5909	114	11.59
EATON. Jessopp Road, Con- gregational Church.	Wednesday a.m.	53	86		1542	29	3458	65	
	Tuesday p.m.	52	124	770	998	19	3379	65	9.11
EARLHAM. Larkman Lane Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	Thursday p.m.	53	135		1170	22	3637	69	
	Wednesday p.m.	53	151	1079	1600	30	3815	72	7.19
THORPE. The Stuart School. Telegraph Lane	Friday p.m.	52	165		1709	33	3942	76	
	Wednesday p.m.	53	200	575	1807	25	4145	78	7.21
CALVERT STREET. Calvert Street Methodist Church..	Thursday a.m.	53	91	211	642	12	1777	34	8.42
	Friday a.m.	52	150	353	891	17	2632	51	7.45
TUCKSWOOD. Gothic Social Club, Hall Road.	Monday p.m.	27	115	314	727	27	1606	59	5.11
Grand Totals		757	2049	5981	17989	23.76	49433	65.30	8.26



allocated for the purpose on this estate. In June, the Centre which was held at the Methodist Church, Aylsham Road, was transferred to the Baptist Church Hall, Mile Cross Road.

There are 10 Centres which are open for 15 sessions each week. The attendances at these Centres were as follows:—

Attendances—	Whole year.	5th July to 31st December.
By children under 1 year ...	25056	12461
By children between 1 and 2 years	11352	} 12082
By children between 2 and 5 years	13025	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	49,433	24,543
New Cases—		
Under 1 year of age ...	1516	767
Between 1 and 5 years ...	533	204
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	2049	971
Total number of individual children who attended during the year ...	5981	4417
Number of those children who attended who at the end of the year were—		
Under 1 year of age ...	1334	
Over 1 year of age ...	3083	

The average attendance of children at all the Centres was 65.30 compared with 63.48 in 1947. Children were seen by the Medical Officers in charge on 17,989 occasions, an average of 23.76 per session.

The Table facing page 54 shows the attendances, etc., at the individual Infant Welfare Centres.

Supply of Welfare Foods.

Welfare Foods, which are included in the Government's Welfare Food Scheme are distributed at the Infant Welfare Centres on behalf of the Ministry of Food. In addition, other welfare foods and medicaments are supplied where the welfare of expectant or nursing mothers or young children so require. Since December, all these foods, etc., are issued free of charge.

Owing to the continuance of the National Milk Scheme it was not necessary to issue supplementary supplies of liquid milk to any mothers or children through the Council's scheme during the year. National Dried Milk, however, was issued on behalf of the Ministry of Food, and other proprietary Dried Milks were issued on the recommendations of the Medical Officers. Charges were made in appropriate cases.

The following Tables show the amount of foods, etc., issued during the year:—

(i) *Dried Milks.*

	Free.	Half Cost.	Full Cost.	Total.
National Dried Milk	639	—	32227	32866
Other Dried Milks ...	323	22	3272	3617
Totals ...	962	22	35499	36483

(ii) *Foods, etc., issued through the Infant Welfare Centres:—*

(a) *Supplied by the Local Health Authority.*

	Free.	Cost. Half	Cost. Full	Total.
Virol (1 lb. jars) ...	859	343	4110	5312
Malt and Oil (1 lb. jars) ...	272	89	492	853
Lactagol (tins) Medium ...	442	220	2322	2984
Virolax (7 oz. tins) ...	115	32	942	1089
Cod Liver Oil (6 oz. bottles)	59	4	49	112
Iron Tablets (Packets of 42 Tablets) ...	67	—	693	760
Totals ...	1814	688	8608	11110

(b) *Supplied by the Ministry of Food:—*

Orange Juice ...	—	—	—	29527
Cod Liver Oil ...	—	—	—	11581
Vitamin Capsules (Pkts.)	—	—	—	2096
Total ...	—	—	—	43204

Calcium, Iron and Vitamin Tablets were also issued at the Ante-natal Clinics.

Dental Treatment.

Report by the Senior Dental Officer :—

“(i) While dental treatment is offered to all expectant and nursing mothers at the Clinic, the majority of cases treated are those referred by the Medical Officers from the Ante-natal Clinics and Welfare Centres. This is by no means an ideal state of affairs, since the teeth of each woman should be examined by a dental officer as it is obvious that no mouth can be examined properly without the aid of a probe and mirror. Unfortunately this is impossible, owing to the lack of Dental Staff.

Since the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into force on July 5th, 1948, the majority of Dentists in the City have refused to treat children under 5, and the onus is being thrown on the Clinic, which is already unable to deal with the work on hand.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers :—

(ii) (a) New Patients examined ...	...	311
(b) Patients needing treatment ...	...	309
(c) Made dentally fit ...	...	226

It is obvious that all patients do not return for treatment, especially when the expectant mother is a district booking and not entering the Maternity Home for her confinement.

Number of new patients ...	...	311
Total number of :—		
Attendances ...	...	1885
Extractions of permanent teeth ...	...	617
Extractions of temporary teeth ...	...	2
General Anæsthetics administered ...	...	87
Other operations (Scaling, etc.) ...	...	861
Permanent fillings ...	...	1344
Patients supplied with dentures ...	...	81
Number of dentures ...	...	124
Half-days devoted to treatment ...	...	308

Children under 5 :—

Number of new patients ...	...	121
Total number of :—		
Attendances ...	...	186
Temporary extractions ...	...	227
General Anæsthetics ...	...	132
Other operations ...	...	35
Temporary fillings ...	...	6

It was suggested by the Medical Officer of Health that the mouths of the mothers attending the Clinic should be swabbed, and as a result 129 swabs were sent to the Laboratory for investigation *re* Vincent's Angina, and according to their report 42 swabs (32.6%) were found to be positive.

During the war there was a good deal of controversy on this subject, as it was found that Vincent's Angina was present in healthy mouths, so all cases where there was an acute infection were diagnosed as acute ulcerative gingivitis.

The Norwich Clinic is at a great disadvantage in having no Mechanical Laboratory, as apart from the inconvenience of having to send work out at all, a great deal of the Dental Officers' time is wasted in doing immediate alterations which would normally be done in the Laboratory."

Care of Premature Infants.

Space is provided on the Birth Notification Cards in which the weight of the child at birth is recorded. Midwives are also asked to state whether the child is full-term or premature. 137 babies born during the year (69 on and after July 5th) weighed at birth $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. The Midwives and Health Visitors give special attention to these cases. The hospitals in the area inform me of the dates of discharge of all infants, and this information is passed on to the appropriate Health Visitor with instructions to follow up the case. A good ambulance service is available, but an ambulance with special equipment for the transport of these cases has not been provided. It is proposed in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board to make special arrangements for the care of these infants.

Nursery Provision.

No Day Nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

The Health Visitors give special consideration to the care of illegitimate children, and already carry out some of the duties which would be undertaken by a special worker if one was appointed.

There is a Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee with a Moral Welfare Worker who have looked after the moral and general welfare of unmarried mothers needing special care and attention. This Committee continued to function after the 5th July, and between that date and the 31st December, arranged for

3 unmarried expectant mothers to be admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, the Health Committee accepting financial responsibility. In November, however, the Health Committee decided to take over the responsibility for making arrangements for sending unmarried expectant mothers to Mother and Baby Homes and the arrangements for the general welfare of these girls was also under consideration.

Orthopædic Treatment.

The allocation of responsibility for orthopædic treatment is not very clear, and at the end of the year the Health Committee was still carrying on their arrangements for this treatment.

Orthopædic Clinics are held at the local hospitals usually on Wednesday afternoons. 205 new cases of children under 5 years of age, and 241 children continuing treatment from the previous year were seen at the Clinics.

10 children received institutional treatment at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Other Treatment.

Children seen at the Infant Welfare Clinics suspected to be suffering from defective vision are referred to the School Eye Clinics at Churchman House. During the year 89 cases were referred; glasses were recommended for 24 children, and by the end of the year glasses had been obtained in 18 cases.

Children under school age suffering from ringworm of the scalp are treated at the Ringworm Clinic at Churchman House, where X-ray treatment of this disease is carried out by Dr. Austin. 2 cases of ringworm in children under school age came to my notice during the year; both cases were treated in Woodlands Hospital.

Some children under school age have attended at the Minor Ailments Clinics which are held at Churchman House. 72 of these children were brought to the Clinics, of whom 20 were found to have defects which required treatment.

The treatment of all known cases of children under the age of 5 years with discharging ears is carried out at their homes by Cavell Nurses. During the year 11 cases (10 new) received treatment. These were referred to the Cavell Nurses from various sources.

Surgical appliances are provided for children under 5 years of age who attend no school. During the year 280 children were either supplied with surgical appliances or had their shoes wedged.

MIDWIFERY.

(Section 23).

There were no marked changes in the midwifery services provided when the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into force on the 5th July. Some administrative changes took place inasmuch as the Municipal Maternity Home and Woodlands Hospital passed into the hands of the Regional Hospital Board, but the Local Authority continued to manage these hospitals for the Board and were still doing so on the 31st December, 1948. The following remarks and statistics therefore apply to the whole year unless otherwise indicated.

Provision was made in the proposals for the Ambulance Service to provide transport where necessary, to convey midwives and their equipment. At the end of the year no action had been taken on this proposal.

(a) Midwives.

(i) *Employed by Local Authority.* Up to 16 midwives are employed on the district and 13 at the Maternity Home. There is 1 non-medical supervisor of midwives.

(ii) *Private Midwives.* 5 midwives were practising privately in this city at the end of the year (4 in institutions).

(b) Midwifery Service.

(i) *Domiciliary.* The domiciliary midwifery service continued to be controlled from 4, Earlham Road, throughout the year. 1086 confinements (excluding 31 cases of miscarriage) were attended (1356 in 1947). Doctors were engaged in 302 cases. In addition to attending these 1086 labours, the domiciliary midwives carried out ante-natal supervision, making a total of 6616 ante-natal visits to patients' own homes. Nursing visits after labour numbered 18394. In addition, the midwives attended for varying periods 350 patients who had been discharged before the expiration of the lying-in period, i.e., 14 days—85 visits to 26 cases from the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 601 visits to 290 cases from Woodlands Hospital, 112 visits to 34 patients from the Maternity Home. There were 19 still-births on the district representing 1.77% of the cases attended. 16 cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred. 8 cases were

admitted to the Isolation Hospital, 1 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and 7 remained at home. District midwives were required to assist at regular intervals at the ante-natal clinics which are held at No. 4, Earlham Road, and various other centres in the City. (See pages 52-54.)

(ii) *The City of Norwich Maternity Home.* On the 17th April, extensions to the Home, comprising 7 beds, 1 separation bed and 1 labour bed, were brought into use, but full advantage could not be taken of these extensions owing to shortage of staff. The Home has 21 beds, 1 admission bed, 2 separation beds and 3 labour beds. The administrative supervision of the Home and District was carried out by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of the Public Health Department. A consultant surgeon and a consultant obstetrician can be called in for cases of difficult labour, etc. The permanent staff consists of a Matron, Assistant Matron, 2 Sisters and 9 midwives. The maximum number of pupils to receive training at any one time was 12.

395 mothers were confined in the Home, 64 more than in 1947. 2 other patients were admitted to the Home after delivery. Doctors were engaged in 57 cases.

From time to time during the year, great difficulty was experienced in admitting all the cases booked. Owing to the lack of maternity accommodation in the City, it was not possible to transfer booked cases to other Maternity Homes, and therefore a number of cases were discharged during the puerperium, including a few earlier than the tenth day.

A considerable number of patients seeking admission to the Maternity Home had to be refused booking during the year owing to lack of accommodation. In those cases where the home accommodation was unsuitable, the latter fact having been confirmed by the Domiciliary Midwife concerned, the mother was offered alternative accommodation in Woodlands Hospital. Up to the 5th July, all such cases were referred by the Medical Officers in attendance at the ante-natal clinics to the Social Welfare Officer, for consideration by the Social Welfare Committee as to their suitability for admission to Woodlands Hospital. From the 5th July, these cases were referred direct to Woodlands Hospital.

Six still-births occurred in the Home, and 1 child died within 10 days of birth. There were 8 cases of puerperal pyrexia.

There was no maternal death.

The work at the Maternity Home is illustrated by the following figures, which show the number of cases dealt with in the past 8 years:—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
In the Home ...	326	246	273	309	316	313	331	399
On the District ...	745	772	822	917	821	1114	1356	1086
Totals ...	1071	1018	1095	1226	1137	1427	1687	1481

393 live births (including 4 sets of twins), occurred in the Home, and 1087 (including 20 sets of twins) on the district, a total of 1480 of the City live births registered. With the 345 live births (including 6 sets of twins) at Woodlands Hospital added to this, the Council's staff attended 71.2% of the total live births registered in the City.

The average weight of children born in the Home (excluding still-births) was 7 lbs. 12 oz. for boys and 7 lbs. for girls.

Medical aid was required for 62 babies, and on 399 occasions for 371 mothers.

(iii) *Woodlands Hospital.* 35 beds are allocated for maternity cases. 355 cases were admitted, including 8 cases admitted after delivery, the average duration of stay being 13.02 days. There were 9 still-births; 6 babies died within 10 days of birth. There were 3 cases of puerperal pyrexia.

The number of beds allocated for maternity cases was 1 more than in 1947, whilst the number of cases admitted was 126 less than in 1947. This was largely due to staff difficulties.

(iv) *Training of Midwives and Pupil Midwives.* The Municipal Maternity Home has been approved under Section B of the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board in respect of the second period of training of pupils. 6 pupils live in at the Maternity Home and 6 live at the Hostel, No. 4, Earlham Road, with 2 of the Domiciliary Midwives. Each pupil does three months training in the Maternity Home and three months on the district. At the end of the year, 10 pupils were undergoing training in midwifery.

All of the 19 pupils who completed their training in the Home during the year passed the examination of the Central Midwives' Board in 1948.

By the end of the year, 31 Midwives (16 Domiciliary, 6 in the Municipal Maternity Home, 2 in Woodlands Hospital, 2 from a private Maternity Home, and 5 from the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital) had received training in the administration of nitrous oxide analgesia.

Still-Births.

88 still-births (2 of which occurred in 1947) were registered, including 37 county cases, 4 (2 county) of which were illegitimate. 7 (37 county) still-births actually occurred in the area during the year, but 1 (county) was registered in 1949. 6 occurred at the Maternity Home; 19 (1 county) in connection with the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service; 9 (1 county) at the Woodlands Hospital; and 53 were private doctors', private Nursing Homes (5 county), and Norfolk and Norwich Hospital cases (30 county).

The following Table shows the conditions associated with still-births, excluding county cases, which occurred during the year:—

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage (includes 1 set twins) ...	5
Asphyxia	1
Breech, extended legs	2
Cord and membranes separated from placenta ...	1
Cord tightly round neck	1
Disproportion—Persistent Occipito-Posterior position—prolonged Forceps traction required ...	1
Face to Pubis, short cord tightly round neck ...	1
Fœtal monstrosity, exomphalos, meningocele ...	1
Hydramnios	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Hydrocephalus and craniotomy	1
Maceration	2
Maceration exomphalos	1
Maternal Influenza	1
Obstruction due to disproportion	1
Persistent Occipito Posterior position — uterine inertia—forceps delivery	1
Placenta Prævia with Prolapse of Cord	1
Postmaturity of Fœtus	1
Pre-eclamptic Toxæmia	1
Primary uterine inertia	1
Prolapsed Arm—Cæsarean Section	1
Prolapse of cord	3
Prolonged labour—Persistent Occipito—Posterior position	1
Therapeutic abortion	1
Toxæmia of pregnancy	3
?Uterine infection following surgical induction ...	1
Unknown—? Rh. incompatibility	3
Unknown or information not obtainable	11
Total	50

The following Table shows (a) the number of still-births, legitimate and illegitimate, registered as City cases, and (b) the actual number of still-births occurring in the City attended at the Maternity Home, on the District, and otherwise.

Year.	(a) REGISTERED CASES.						(b) ACTUAL CASES OCCURRING IN THE CITY.									
	No. of live births registered.	No. of still-births registered.	% of total City births registered.	Legitimate still-births.	% of total City legitimate births.	Illegitimate still-births.	% of total City illegitimate births.	Cases attended at Maternity Home (Midwives' cases.)			Cases attended by Domiciliary Midwives. (Midwives' cases.)			All other cases (Excluding outward transferable cases.)		
								No. of confinements attended.	No. of still-births.	% of total confinements attended.	No. of confinements attended.	No. of still-births.	% of total confinements attended.	No. of confinements attended.	No. of still-births.	% of total confinements attended.
1939	1618	59	3.52	58	3.63	1	1.27	324	7	2.16	672	19	2.83	599	31	5.17
1940	1488	52	3.38	50	3.41	2	2.77	346	8	2.31	683	16	2.34	417	24	5.75
1941	1489	61	3.94	55	3.77	6	6.52	299	7	2.34	590	20	3.39	599	32	5.34
1942	1680	51	2.95	48	2.99	3	2.44	230	3	1.30	616	13	2.11	523	30	5.74
1943	1722	44	2.49	39	2.49	5	2.54	235	5	2.13	673	9	1.34	629	15	2.38
1944	2080	71	3.30	58	3.15	13	4.19	252	7	2.78	709	16	2.26	991	31	3.13
1945	2144	66	2.99	53	2.97	13	3.04	254	4	1.57	555	11	1.98	1167	35	3.00
1946	2529	83	3.28	74	3.26	9	3.52	252	4	1.59	911	19	2.04	1205	49	4.07
1947	2477	72	2.91	63	2.74	9	5.03	276	4	1.45	933	20	2.14	1136	46	4.05
1948	2130	52	2.44	49	2.46	3	2.16	338	4	1.18	784	11	1.40	935	36	3.85

NOTE—In Table (b) the Maternity Home and Domiciliary Midwives' cases relate to ALL cases booked as Midwives' cases including a few patients who normally live outside the City. "All other cases" relate to

The following Table shows the yearly total number of still-births and infant deaths (a) under 1 month, (b) under 1 year, registered in the City during the last 10 years (excluding outward transferable and including inward transferable cases):—

Year.	No. of live births registered.	No. of still-births registered.	No. of deaths under 1 month registered.	Total.	% of live births less neo-natal deaths.	No. of still-births registered.	No. of deaths under 1 year registered.	Total.	% of Total City births registered.
1939	1618	59	20	79	4.9	59	45	104	6.2
1940	1488	52	40	92	6.4	52	90	142	9.2
1941	1489	61	36	97	6.7	61	74	135	8.7
1942	1680	51	41	92	5.6	51	78	129	7.4
1943	1722	44	38	82	4.9	44	72	116	6.6
1944	2080	71	38	109	5.3	71	70	141	6.6
1945	2144	66	38	104	4.9	66	80	146	6.6
1946	2529	83	56	139	5.6	83	100	183	7.0
1947	2477	72	48	120	4.9	72	92	164	6.6
1948	2130	52	34	86	4.1	52	70	122	5.7

The following Table shows the quarterly registration of still-births during the past 10 years (excluding outward transferable and including inward transferable cases):—

Year.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	Total.	Inward transferable still-births.	Grand Total.
1939	18	11	14	15	58	1	59
1940	17	14	8	9	48	4	52
1941	19	10	14	14	57	4	61
1942	16	14	13	4	47	4	51
1943	7	9	7	8	31	13	44
1944	11	15	17	12	55	16	71
1945	16	10	9	17	52	14	66
1946	16	18	12	26	72	11	83
1947	19	16	16	18	69	3	72
1948	14	13	12	12	51	1	52

Totals:
Quarterly

153 130 122 135

Half-yearly 283 257

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Table below shows the number of notifications of this disease which were received:—

Notified.	Cases Treated At Home.	In Hospital.	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Removed from District.
19	4	15	*19	—	—	—

* As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of the Doctors in charge of the cases.

Maternal Mortality.

The Registrar-General's figures show that there was one death from Sepsis, representing a death rate of 0.47 per 1000 live births. Investigation for the Ministry of Health was made as in previous years.

Facilities for Consultants. A panel of consultants, consisting of Mr. Bulman, Dr. Hinde, Mr. Noon, Mr. Bentall and Mrs. Townsley, has been arranged, and general practitioners have been authorised to consult any member of this panel in difficult maternity cases if occasion arises, without getting previous authorisation. This arrangement was also extended to Domiciliary Midwives in cases where it was felt that grave complications might arise. Up to the 5th July, the Committee was responsible in the first instance for the fee, but reserved the right to recover the fee in whole or in part from the patient. Arrangements for calling in these Consultants continued after the 5th July, the Regional Hospital Board being responsible for the fees.

Consultants were called in by general practitioners to 26 cases. No Consultants were called in by Domiciliary Midwives.

It is of interest to note that no death occurred in those cases in which a Consultant was called.

Ante-Natal Care. The examination, when necessary, of patients from the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics by the specialists of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued throughout the year. 12 cases were referred prior to the 5th July, and 13 cases between the 5th July and 31st December.

Post-Natal Care. The arrangements made by which patients attending the Municipal Post-natal Clinic can be examined by the Specialist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued.

8 cases (5 from 5th July) were referred during 1948.

Admission of Abnormal Patients to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. The scheme adopted in 1938 by the Council and the Board of Management of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, whereby abnormal or suspected abnormal ante-natal or post-natal cases are admitted to the Hospital, continued up to the 5th July. From that date these cases continued to be admitted under arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board.

27 cases were admitted under these arrangements up to the 5th July.

Supply of Sheets for Expectant Mothers.

Ministry of Health Circular No. 25/47 authorising the issue of Coupon Equivalent Certificates was superseded by Ministry of Health Circular L.H.A.L. 6/48 on 10th August, which authorised the issuing of 4 and 3 Coupon Equivalent Certificates for a double and single bed respectively instead of 6 and 4 Coupon Equivalent Certificates.

A certificate as to need is obtained by the expectant mother from the domiciliary midwife engaged.

From January to 10th August, 1042 Coupon Equivalent Certificates were issued enabling 521 mothers to purchase one pair of sheets each and 135 Coupon Equivalent Certificates to 45 mothers to purchase 3 sheets each and from 11 August to 31st December, 306 Coupon Equivalent Certificates were issued enabling 153 mothers to purchase one pair of sheets each and 72 to 24 mothers to purchase 3 sheets each.

Contraceptive Clinic.

The Council continued to pay an annual subscription of £12 to the Voluntary Clinic at Ber Street.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

Before being registered, new Homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department, to ensure that the arrangements comply with the Bye-laws and the standards laid down by the Committee. The arrangements for protection against fire are inspected by the Fire Service. All registered Homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. No application for the registration of premises as a Nursing Home was received.

The number of registered Homes at the end of the year was 6. These are used as follows:—Maternity Homes, 1; Nursing Homes (Non-Maternity), 3; Mixed Homes, 2; 2 Institutions are exempt.

HEALTH VISITING.

(Section 24).

The Health Visitors also act as School Nurses.

On the 5th July their duties as Infant Life Protection Visitors ceased, as this service was transferred to the newly formed Children's Department. The duties of the Health Visitors were expanded somewhat in accordance with Section 24 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Provision was made to increase the establishment from 15 to 17 Health Visitors and a Superintendent Health Visitor. The first Superintendent Health Visitor to be appointed in Norwich commenced duties in November. It was not found possible to appoint the additional establishment of qualified Health Visitors and, therefore 5 State Registered Nurses continued to be employed for School Health Service duties and to assist in Infant Welfare Centres.

The following Table shows the number of visits, etc., paid by the Health Visitors:—

		Whole Year	Period 5th July to 31st Dec.
Total number of premises visited	...	17580	8464
Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	133	32
Visits to children under 1 year—			
First visits	... ..	1869	819
Total visits	... ..	8353	4082
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years		10199	4942
Other visits	... ..	—	462

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND
ISOLATION HOSPITAL
PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE
AND AFTER CARE
SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
ACT, 1946

VACCINATION AND DIPHTHERIA
IMMUNISATION
SECTION 26, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
ACT, 1946

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The infectious diseases were moderately active in 1948. The table facing this page gives the actual figures.

The **Scarlet Fever** figure rose to 348, the highest for five years. The prevalent type was mild. **Diphtheria** dropped to 3 cases with no deaths, the lowest figure on record.

The outbreak of **Measles** in the latter part of 1947 continued into 1948 and 1274 cases were reported. The **Whooping Cough** figure rose to 287; 131 notifications of **Jaundice** were received, compared with 25 in 1947. **Acute Primary Pneumonia** showed an increase to 109 cases and **Acute Influenzal Pneumonia** dropped to 5 cases.

Acute Poliomyelitis and **Acute Polioencephalitis** cases numbered 18, 11 less than in 1947. 1 death occurred.

Food Poisoning decreased and **Dysentery** showed a slight increase. No case of **Enteric Fever** was notified.

Erysipelas, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Chicken Pox and **Rubella** decreased and **Mumps** increased.

2 cases of **Malaria** contracted abroad were notified.

150 cases of **Vincent's Angina** came to my notice during 1948 from all sources, compared with 31 in 1947, 44 in 1946, and 28 in 1945. 40 (with 42 positive swabs) of these were found during an investigation in which the gums of unselected expectant and nursing mothers presenting themselves at the Dental Clinic were swabbed.

42 notifications of **Scabies** were received from general practitioners, excluding 2 military cases, and 14 cases were brought to my knowledge from the School Health Service and other sources—a total of 56 as compared with 177 in 1947. In addition, 38 contacts examined at the Clinic were found to be suffering from **Scabies** (compared with 250 in 1947) making a grand total of 96 known cases. Notifications were received from general practitioners that 10 persons were infested with **Vermin**, and 31 contacts of verminous cases were themselves found to be verminous. These conditions were treated at the Clinic at 7, Chapel Field North, and 210 cases of and contacts with **Scabies** (including 21 persons sent by the Norfolk County Council) attended during the year, and, in addition to the head cleansing activities of the School Health Service, 48 verminous persons (including 3 county cases) were cleansed. 2 other verminous persons were cleansed at Woodlands Hospital.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Disease.	Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total number of Deaths of City Persons.
Scarlet Fever	348(a)	147	—
Diphtheria	3	3	—
Erysipelas	18	3	—
Dysentery	10	1	1
Malaria	2	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	39	1	—
Infective Hepatitis	131	2	1(g)
Acute Poliomyelitis	17(b)	17	1
Acute Polioencephalitis	1	1	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	2	1	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	109	32	13(h)
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	5	2	—
Measles	1274(c)	38(j)	—
Whooping Cough	287(d)	23	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	31	22	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19	15	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1(i)
Scabies	56	—	—
Vermin	10	—	—

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Chicken Pox	51(e)	17	—
Mumps	16(f)	16	—
Rubella	3	3	—

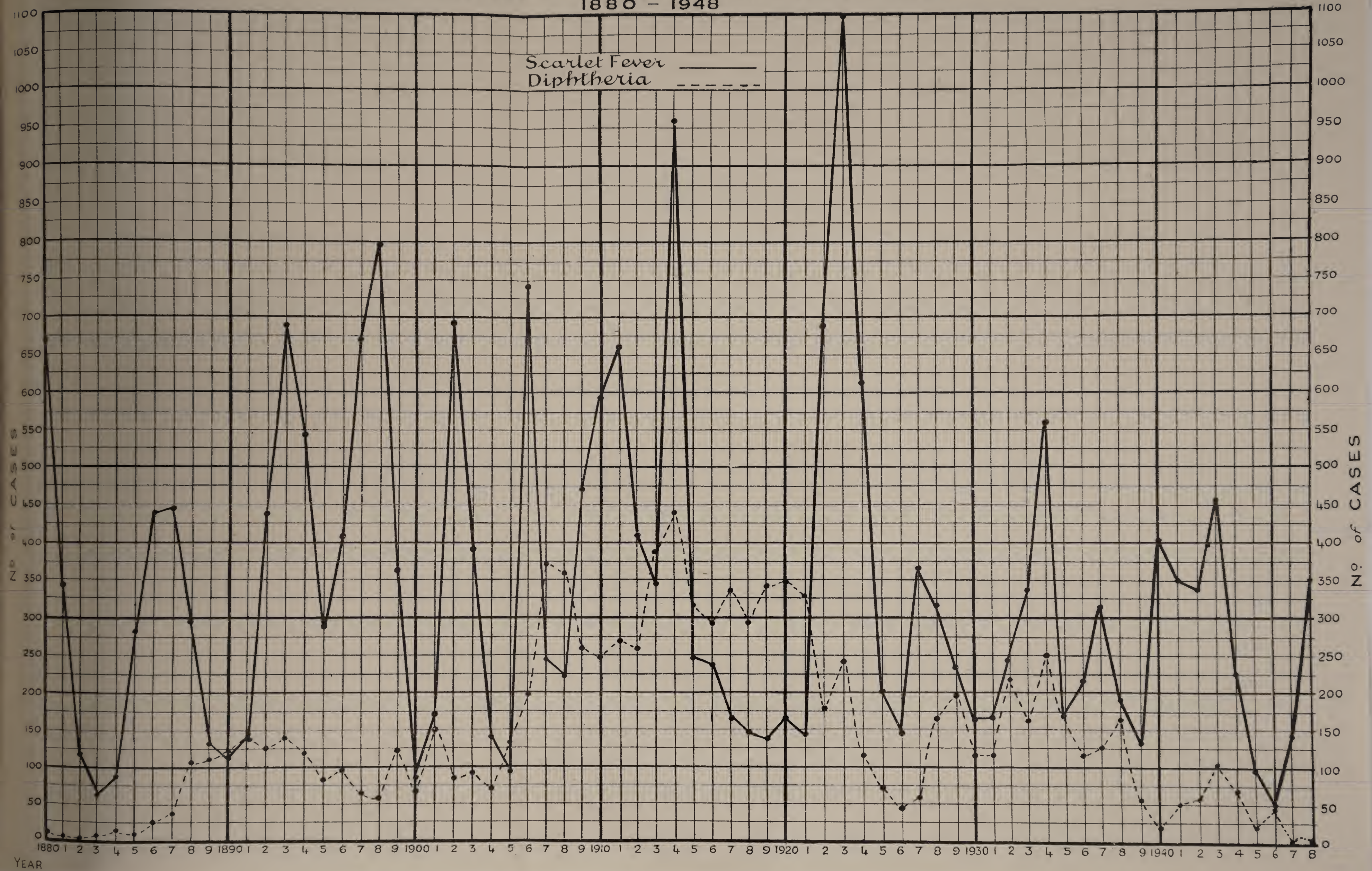
- (a) Includes 2 cases also suffering from measles, 1 from chicken-pox and 1 from pneumonia.
- (b) Includes 1 case also suffering from broncho-pneumonia.
- (c) Includes 6 cases also suffering from broncho-pneumonia, 1 from mumps, 1 from whooping cough, 1 from meningo-encephalitis and 1 from laryngitis.
- (d) Includes 7 cases also suffering from broncho-pneumonia, 1 from lobar pneumonia, 2 from measles and 1 from broncho-pneumonia, measles and chicken pox.
- (e) Includes 1 case also suffering from lobar pneumonia.
- (f) Includes 1 case also suffering from pneumonia.
- (g) Not notified.
- (h) Includes 2 who died outside the City but whose deaths were transferred to Norwich.
- (i) Died outside the City but the death was transferred to Norwich.
- (j) 1 notified in 1947.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	11	26	37	61	185	18	2	6	2	—	—	348
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	4	18
Dysentery	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	10
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	—	7	8	10	1	39
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	1	5	5	40	30	7	28	5	7	3	131
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	2	1	1	—	6	1	1	4	—	—	—	17
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia	6	3	3	3	4	14	2	4	14	17	25	14	109
Acute Infl. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	5
Measles	43	171	180	182	225	443	18	5	6	—	—	1	1274
Whooping Cough	41	38	46	41	46	65	6	1	—	1	—	2	287
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	28	1	—	—	31
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Chicken Pox	1	3	9	1	6	24	2	2	3	—	—	—	51
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	1	1	—	—	—	16
Rubella	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Scabies	—	—	3	—	1	15	10	6	15	2	1	3	56
Vermin	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	2	1	10

In addition to the above, Military cases were notified as follows:—scarlet fever, 1; acute primary pneumonia, 1;

NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER & DIPHTHERIA 1880 - 1948



ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1(a)
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	5	18(b)
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

- (a) Died outside the City but the death was transferred to Norwich.
 (b) Includes 2 who died outside the City but the deaths were transferred to Norwich.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Norwich Isolation Hospital was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board on the 5th July, and the Local Health Authority continued to manage the Hospital as Agents.

During the year the total number of cases admitted was 591. This number, with 52 remaining from 1947, gives a total of 643 under treatment for the year.

DISEASE DISTRIBUTION AND MORTALITY RATES.

Disease.	Remaining in Hospital midnight, 31st Dec., 1947.	Admitted during 1948.	Total under Treatment.	Discharged during 1948.	Died during 1948	Mortality rate %.	Remaining in Hospital
Scarlet Fever	12	162	174	168	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulm. Tuberculosis	16	34	50	16	16	50	18
Other diseases	24	390	414	382	14	3.54	18
Totals	52	591	643	571	30	—	41

The mortality rate of all cases completing treatment was 4.9%; the average daily number of patients in hospital was 42.11 and the average period in hospital for all cases completing treatment (deaths included) during the year was 21.59 days.

TABLE A (Showing Monthly Admissions).

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carriers	Enteric Fever	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Total
January	...	16	1	—	—	6	53	76
February	...	15	2	1	—	6	44	68
March	...	12	—	—	—	1	41	54
April	...	—	—	1	—	3	40	44
May	...	11	—	—	—	1	20	32
June	...	18	—	—	—	3	26	47
July 1st—4th	...	2	—	—	—	1	3	6
July 5th—31st	...	26	—	—	—	3	22	51
August	...	7	—	—	—	3	30	40
September	...	12	—	—	—	1	24	37
October	...	19	—	—	—	1	32	52
November	...	15	—	—	—	4	19	38
December	...	9	—	—	—	1	36	46
		162	3	2	—	34	390	591

TABLE B (Showing Monthly Discharges).

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carriers	Enteric Fever	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Total
January	...	22	—	—	—	4	58	84
February	...	13	—	—	—	—	47	60
March	...	17	3	1	—	2	43	66
April	...	3	—	—	—	—	29	32
May	...	3	—	1	—	3	32	39
June	...	14	—	—	—	—	19	33
July 1st—4th	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
July 5th—31st	...	16	—	—	—	2	21	39
August	...	24	—	—	—	1	19	44
September	...	9	—	—	—	—	28	37
October	...	19	—	—	—	—	27	46
November	...	19	—	—	—	3	26	48
December	...	9	—	—	—	1	29	39
		168	3	2	—	16	382	571

TABLE C (Showing Monthly Deaths).

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carriers	Enteric Fever	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Total
January	...	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
February	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
March	...	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
April	...	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
May	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July 1st—4th	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July 5th—31st	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
August	...	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
September	...	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
October	...	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
November	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		—	—	—	—	16	14	30

SCARLET FEVER.

162 cases were admitted, which with 12 remaining from 1947 gives a total of 174 under treatment. The average period in Hospital was 19.68 days. There were no deaths.

Age and Sex Distribution of 1948 Admissions.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45	Total
Males	—	1	7	9	13	42	3	2	1	1	—	—	79
Females	—	3	7	14	12	37	5	—	—	4	1	—	83
	—	4	14	23	25	79	8	2	1	5	1	—	162

Complications in Scarlet Fever cases completing treatment in 1948, 1947, 1946 and 1945.

	All Cases 1948.	1947.	1946.	1945.
Adenitis ...	59 = 35.12 %	7.2 %	18.18 %	34.44 %
Otorrhœa ...	0 = 0.0 %	0.0 %	2.27 %	5.55 %
Arthritis and Rheumatism	0 = 0.0 %	0.0 %	2.27 %	2.22 %
Nephritis and Albuminuria	0 = 0.0 %	1.2 %	4.54 %	0.00 %
Rhinorrhœa ...	4 = 2.38 %	0.0 %	0.00 %	1.11 %

Other complications and conditions. Chicken Pox 1, Impetigo 1, Measles 1, Enlarged tonsils 5, Little's disease 1, Abscess behind ear 1, Abscess of buttock 1, Abscess of knee 1, Conjunctivitis 1, Measles contact 1, Pneumonia 1, Scald on back 1.

DIPHTHERIA.

3 cases of true diphtheria were admitted during the year. 2 carriers were taken into Hospital. No death occurred. The average stay was 39.33 days.

Age and Sex Distribution of 1948 Admissions.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45	Total
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3

1 of the cases also had adenitis.

Serum. The average quantity of serum administered to each patient was 29,333 units.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No case of enteric fever was admitted during the year.

MEASLES.

46 cases of measles (including 2 female county patients transferred from the Jenny Lind Hospital, 2 male and 2 female county patients and 4 military patients) were admitted during the year, 21 being males and 25 females. No death occurred.

The following complications and other conditions were either present on admission or developed in Hospital:—

Broncho-pneumonia 6, Convalescent appendicitis 2, Burns 2, Otitis media 2, Scoliosis 1, Whooping Cough 1, Laryngitis 1, Contact Whooping Cough 1, Tracheitis 1, Spina Bifida 1, Pedicle graft 1, Meningo encephalitis 1.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

25 cases of whooping cough (including 1 female county patient transferred from the Jenny Lind Hospital and 1 male and 1 female county infections) were admitted during the year, 11 being male and 14 females.

2 deaths occurred. 5 of the cases also suffered from broncho-pneumonia, 1 from measles, broncho-pneumonia and Chicken Pox and 2 from Gastro-enteritis.

POLIOMYELITIS.

19 cases of poliomyelitis and 1 of polioencephalitis (including 2 male adults and 1 female adult and 3 children from other areas) were admitted during 1948, 4 being male adults, 4 female adults and 12 children. 2 male adults died.

OTHER DISEASES.

Admissions numbered 299 (excluding 46 cases of measles, 2 of whooping cough and 20 of poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis commented upon on page 77 and above) distributed as under :—

CHEST AND RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS.					
Acute Pneumonia	...	15	Impetigo	...	...
Broncho-pneumonia	...	14	Pemphigus	...	...
Bronchitis (1 with conjunctivitis)	...	10	Seborrhœa	...	...
Influenza	...	1	Staphylococcal Folliculitis	...	...
Unresolved Pneumonia	...	...	Toxic Erythema	...	...
and Staphylococcal	...	...	Urticaria	...	...
Septicæmia	...	1	MISCELLANEOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES.		
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.			Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...
T.B. Meningitis	...	1	Chicken Pox (1 with burns, 1 with lobar pneumonia and 1 with spontaneous pneumothorax)	...	1
T.B. Peritonitis	...	1	Erysipelas	...	...
GASTRO-INTESTINAL INFECTIONS.			Glandular Fever	...	...
Diarrhœa and vomiting	...	2	Infective Hepatitis	...	...
Enteritis	...	3	Mumps (1 with pneumonia)	...	2
Food Poisoning	...	4	Ophthalmia Neonatorum (1 with Wh. Cough)	...	...
Gastro-enteritis	...	8	Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	1
SKIN DISEASES.			Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...
Erythema Multiforme	...	1	Rubella	...	...
Erythema Nodosum	...	1	Undulant Fever	...	...

NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS.							
Common Cold	...	...	4	Femoral Thrombosis	...	...	1
Laryngitis	...	...	5	For Care	...	...	1
Pharyngitis	...	...	4	Furunculosis	...	...	1
Quinsy	...	...	2	Giardiasis	...	...	1
Rhinitis	...	...	5	Healthy Infants	...	...	19
Sore Throat	...	...	7	Hepatitis	...	...	1
Streptococcal infection of				Infected miscarriage	...	...	1
throat	...	...	5	Jaw Abscess	...	...	1
Tonsillitis (1 with Thrush,				Leg Abscess	...	...	1
1 with Nephritis, 1 with				Ludwigs' Angina	...	...	1
Oxyuriasis and 1 with				Malnutrition	...	...	1
Otitis Media)	...	...	31	Mastoiditis	...	...	1
MISCELLANEOUS.				Meningismus	...	...	1
Acute Metritis	...	...	1	Migraine	...	...	3
Bells Palsy	...	...	3	Multiple Boils	...	...	2
Benign Lymphocytic				N.A.D.	...	...	5
Meningitis	...	...	3	Nursing Mothers	...	...	8
Brachial Neuritis	...	...	1	Ophthalmia	...	...	3
Carcinoma of liver	...	...	1	Otitis Media (1 with			
Carcinoma of lung	...	...	1	Thrush)	...	...	3
Cellulitis of buttocks	...	...	1	Post-pharyngeal Abscess	...	...	1
Cellulitis of groin	...	...	1	Premature Infant	...	...	1
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	3	Puerperal Pyrexia (not			
Chronic Otorrhœa	...	...	1	notifiable)	...	...	2
Colles fracture	...	...	1	Ringworm of scalp	...	...	1
Conjunctivitis	...	...	1	Septic Sores	...	...	2
Constipation	...	...	1	Sprained Ankle	...	...	1
Disseminated Encephalo-				Sub-lingual Abscess	...	...	1
myelitis	...	...	1	Tooth Abscess	...	...	1
				Ulcerative Gingivitis	...	...	1
				Vincent's Angina	...	...	1

The following deaths occurred amongst these patients:—
 Gastro-enteritis 1, Broncho-pneumonia 4, Lobar pneumonia 1,
 Cancer 2, Disseminated Encephalomyelitis 1, T.B. Peritonitis 1.

The average length of stay in Hospital for those who completed
 treatment, including the Measles, Whooping Cough and Polio-
 myelitis cases was 13.61 days.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

During the the year 34 cases were admitted, consisting of 16
 males and 18 females. There were 16 deaths, 8 females and 6 males
 were discharged to their own homes and 2 females to Bramblewood
 sanatorium. The average stay was 128.34 days.

ADMISSIONS FROM OUTSIDE THE CITY (Excluding Military Cases)

Disease.	No. of cases.	Remarks.
Scarlet Fever	12	
Measles	4	1 also had Broncho Pneumonia and Spina Bifida.
Whooping Cough	2	
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	1 died.
Acute Polioencephalitis	1	
Food Poisoning	3	
Undulant Fever	1	
Glandular Fever	2	
Lobar Pneumonia	1	
Erysipelas	2	
Chicken Pox	1	
Mumps	1	
T.B.Meningitis	1	
Ringworm of Scalp	1	
Tonsillitis	1	
Post-pharyngeal Abscess	1	
Sub-lingual Abscess	1	
Cellulitis of Groin	1	
Bell's Palsy	1	
Benign Lymphocytic Meningitis	1	
Quinsy	1	
Pulmonary T.B.	2	
Nursing Mother	1	
Total	47	

MILITARY CASES.

Military cases were admitted as follows:—

Disease.	No. of cases.
Scarlet Fever	3
Measles	4
Mumps	5
Chicken Pox	1
Infective Hepatitis	1
Cervical Adenitis	1
Acute Follicular Tonsillitis	1
Acute Pharyngitis	1
Total	17

STAFF.

No case of infectious disease occurred amongst the Staff.

I thank the Matron and Nursing Staff for their thoroughly satisfactory work, which was carried out with great difficulty owing to the shortage of nurses. The devotion and interest of all, from the Matron downwards, was amply illustrated by the care and attention given during the outbreak to the cases of poliomyelitis.

LABORATORY WORK.

The Director of the Public Health Laboratory situated in the Isolation Hospital grounds (Dr. L. M. Dowsett) kindly sends me the following report of the work done for Norwich at that Laboratory:—

During the year, 10,151 specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory for the Public Health Department of the City of Norwich.

NOSE AND THROAT SWAB EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPHTHERIA, HÆMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI, ETC.

Source.	Total Number.	Number Positive for:—	
		Hæmolytic Streptococci.	Diphtheria Bacilli.
Medical Officer of Health	881	176	10
Isolation Hospital ...	2343	488	9
Maternity Home ...	906	2	—
Woodlands Hospital ...	214	29	—
General Practitioners ...	1159	427	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	5503	1122	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		=20.04%	=0.44%

Types of Diphtheria bacilli isolated were as follows:—

Gravis 7, Intermedius —, and Mitis (virulent) 17.

In addition, the following specimens were examined:—

Sputa for B. Tuberculosis	...	...	1687
Fæces and urine for Intestinal Pathogens	...	...	1299
Milks ...	...	...	93
Waters	...	...	617
Miscellaneous	...	...	952

VACCINATION AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

(a) VACCINATION.

(1) PRIOR TO 5th JULY.

The following are particulars of the work done under the
Vaccination Acts.

Number of Births registered in 1947 ...	...	...	294
<i>Number of Children:—</i>			
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	1092
Insusceptible of Vaccination	...	...	13
In respect of whom Statutory Declara- tions of Conscientious Objection have been received	...	...	1478
Died unvaccinated (under 1 year of age)			111
Postponed by Medical Certificates	...		15
Removed to districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised	...	...	189
Removed to places unknown and other- wise not accounted for	...	...	50
		—	294
Percentage successfully vaccinated (ex- cluding deaths)	...	...	38.46
Percentage of Conscientious Objectors (excluding deaths)	...	...	52.10

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS

(From 1st January to 4th July, 1948)

Total number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations of Children under 14 received	56
Number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons over 14 received	2
Number of successful re-Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons of all ages	2

(2) UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Compulsory vaccination ceased on the 4th July, 1948, and arrangements were made for vaccination against Smallpox in accordance with Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Clinics are held as required and the general practitioners in the City were invited to take part in the scheme by carrying out vaccination in their surgeries. 53 general practitioners entered into the Scheme. Between 5th July and 31st December, 112 cases were vaccinated and 24 re-vaccinated, 12 of which were dealt with by the Public Health Staff, the remainder by general practitioners.

Publicity is continuously carried out; leaflets are distributed at Clinics and the Health Visitors urge parents to have their babies and young children vaccinated.

(b) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

From the 5th July, Diphtheria Immunisation was carried out under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Clinics are held as required at the Health Department and at Infant Welfare Centres, and general practitioners were invited to participate in the Scheme by carrying out immunisation in their own surgeries. 53 general practitioners entered the Scheme.

Twice annually a leaflet is issued to parents of children attending Infant and Junior Schools, and a letter emphasising the advantages of immunisation is sent to the parents of all babies when the babies are approximately 9 to 10 months old.

Other means of publicity are used as occasion arises.

During the year 1745 new cases (319 school children and 1426 others) were immunised against diphtheria. 699 school children and 71 children under school age received reinforcing doses. 1110 final Schick tests—293 school children and 817 others—were made, of these 15 proved to be positive, 5 in school children and 10 in others. 255 of the new cases were immunised by general practitioners. Approximately 9522 of the children attending School at the end of the year had been immunised—that is 57.5%.

From 1935, the year in which Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics commenced in Norwich, a total of 21,752 cases have been injected, and 15,700 cases have produced negative results after a final Schick test.

Whooping Cough Innoculation is also carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department. During the year 507 children, of whom 500 were under school age, were innoculated.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The responsibility of the Local Authority for clinical and institutional tuberculosis work ceased on the 4th July, these duties being transferred to the Hospital and Specialist Services under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The Local Health Authority, however, continued to operate the clinical service locally as Agents for the Regional Hospital Board. Responsibility for the care and after care of tuberculous patients remained with the Local Authority (now the Local Health Authority) under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY DURING 1948.

Age-Periods	Notifications						Deaths					
	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	1	2	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	2
5—15 „ ...	3	1	4	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	3	3
15—25 „ ...	14	15	29	3	5	8	1	5	6	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	14	10	24	2	4	6	5	10	15	—	1	1
35—45 „ ...	8	7	15	—	2	2	5	2	7	—	1	1
45—55 „ ...	9	3	12	—	—	—	7	4	11	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	7	3	10	—	—	—	9	2	11	—	—	—
65 and over ...	4	—	4	1	1	2	4	—	4	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	60	41	101	12	16	28	31	23	54	1	6	7

In addition to the 129 new notifications, 26 further cases came to my notice in 1948 in other ways than by formal notification. 5 were obtained from the death returns, 18 were transfers to the City from other areas and 3 posthumous notifications were received. 21 were Respiratory cases and 5 non-Respiratory. Distribution of these further 26 cases was as follows:—

Age periods.	Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
5—15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	2	2
15—25 „ ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	7	3	10	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	4	2	6	1	—	1
45—55 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ...	1	—	1	—	1	1
Totals ...	15	6	21	1	4	5

In all, 155 cases of Tuberculosis, 122 lung and 33 other forms, came to my knowledge during the year. The 33 non-respiratory were classified as follows:—

Age periods.	Bones and joints.	abdominal.	Peri-pheral glands.	Lupus.	Menin-gitis.	* Others.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	3	—	1	—
5—15 „ ...	4	—	4	—	1	—
15—25 „ ...	2	2	2	—	—	1
25—35 „ ...	3	1	2	—	1	—
35—45 „ ...	—	1	1	1	—	—
45—55 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	2	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	11	4	12	1	4	1

* 1 Adult Genito-Urinary.

Of the cases notified 55.81 per cent. were males and 44.19 per cent. were females. 47.25 per cent were married, 50.40 per cent. single, and 2.35 per cent. were widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was revealed in 39.74 per cent. of 109 cases of whom information could be obtained. The average age (years) at the time of notification was as follows:—

Respiratory M. ...	36.57	Respiratory M.&F. ...	33.46
Respiratory F. ...	28.93	Non-Respiratory M.&F. ...	22.14
Non-Respiratory M. ...	17.67	All forms M.&F. ...	31.01
Non-Respiratory F. ...	25.50		

Notifications during the year were 2 less than the previous year's total. The respiratory cases decreased by 12, the non-respiratory represented an unusual increase of 10. For some years past there has been a progressive decrease in non-respiratory figures, although since 1942 respiratory notifications have tended to increase. These trends suggested that the disease in adults was increasing and decreasing in children. The unusual rise in the non-respiratory figures for the past year at first impression suggests that the disease has been more prevalent in young persons. Further analysis of the figures indicates that this is not so and that

the notifications of both respiratory and non-respiratory disease in children totalled only 17 for the year, as the following tables show:—

Notifications.			Respiratory.	Non-respiratory.	Total.
1948	...	...	101	28	129
1947	...	...	113	18	131
1946	...	...	95	23	118
UNDER 15 YEARS—					
1948	...	...	7	10	17
1947	...	...	8	11	19
1946	...	...	6	16	22
OVER 15 YEARS—					
1948	...	...	94	18	112
1947	...	...	105	7	112
1946	...	...	89	7	96

Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year, numbering 61, were the lowest ever recorded for the City, being 14 less than the total of the previous year (when the figures were 63 respiratory and 12 non-respiratory) and 22 less than the figures of the recent war peak years, 1943 and 1944. Respiratory Tuberculosis accounted for 54 deaths. Of the 7 non-respiratory deaths, 5 occurred in children under 15 years of age, 4 from T.B. Meningitis and 1 from T.B. Abdomen. The 2 deaths in adults resulted from the following causes:—1 from T.B. Meningitis and 1 T.B. Peritoneum.

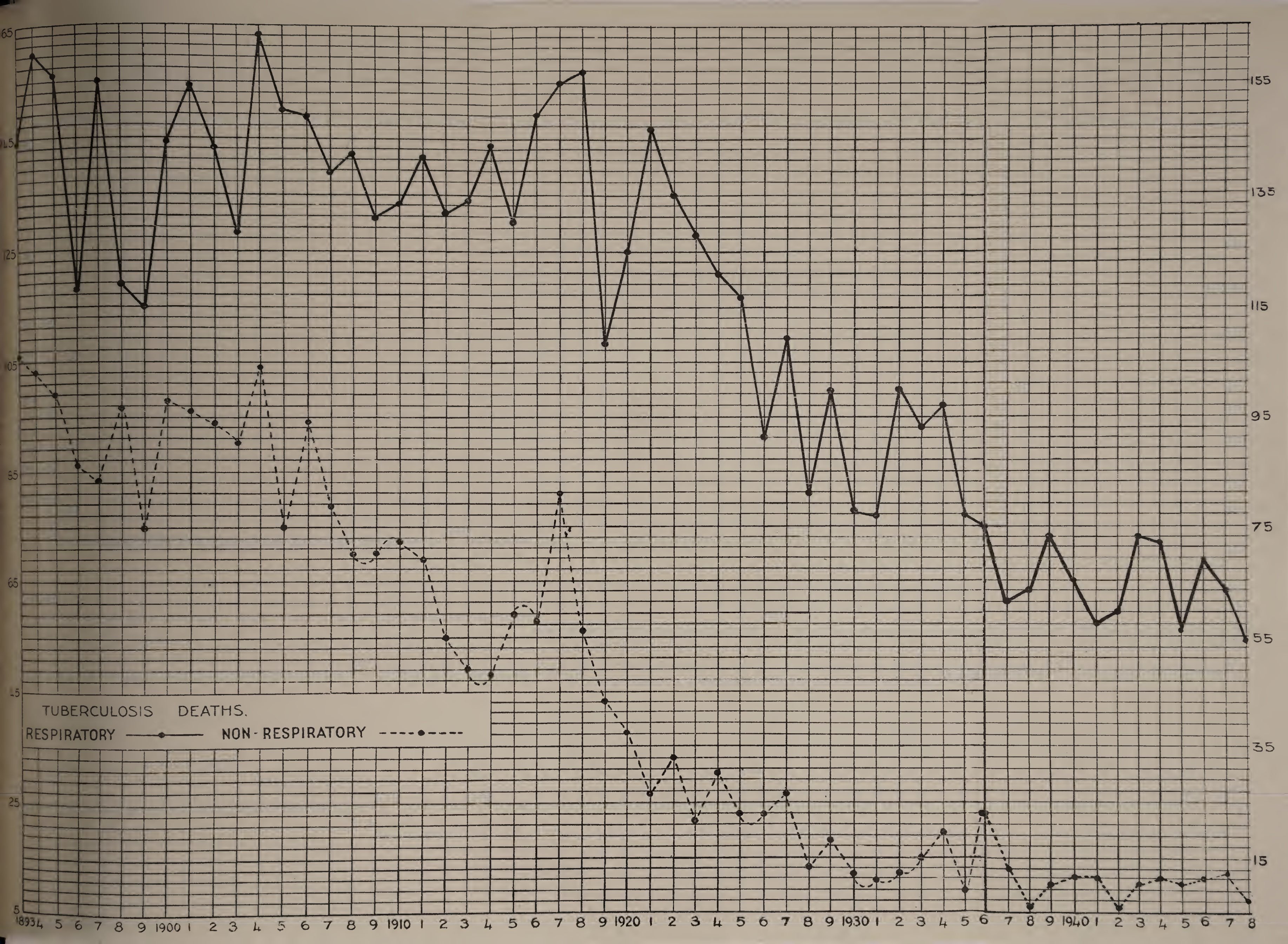
The death rates per 1000 of the population have also fallen to new low levels. The total death rate for the year (0.517) reached pre-war levels for the first time, but also surpassed them. The previous lowest death rate for all forms of the disease was in 1938 (0.56). The death rate for respiratory Tuberculosis (0.458) fell below the 0.5 mark for the first time.

The deaths occurred at the following periods during 1948:—

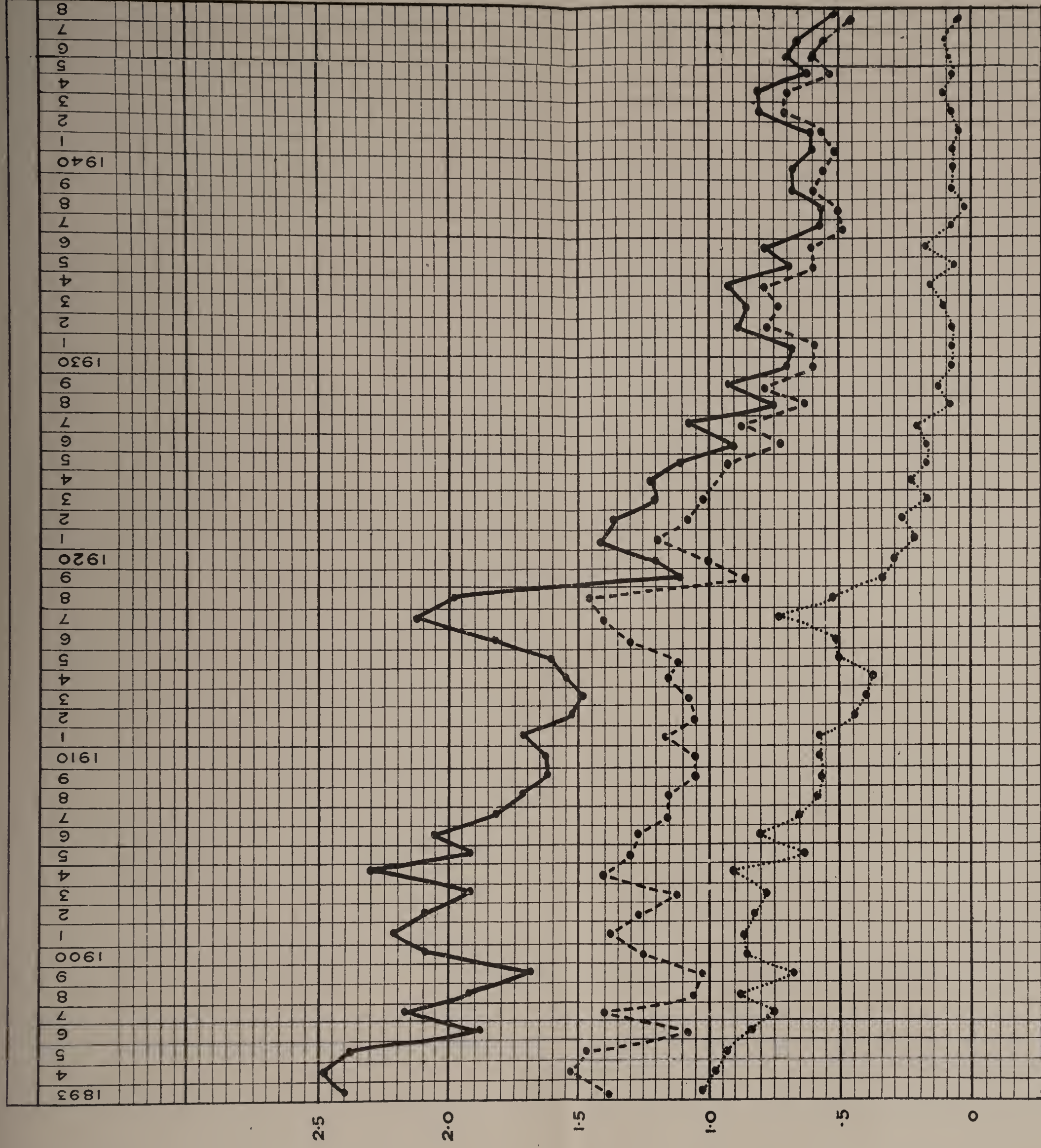
			Respiratory.	Non-respiratory.
January	...	...	5	—
February	...	...	6	—
March	...	...	4	1
April	...	...	7	1
May	...	...	3	—
June	...	...	3	—
July	...	...	7	1
August	...	...	3	—
September	...	...	1	1
October	...	...	3	1
November	...	...	6	2
December	...	...	6	—

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 8 or 13.1 per cent. had not been notified during life.

Deaths in institutions numbered 24.



DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



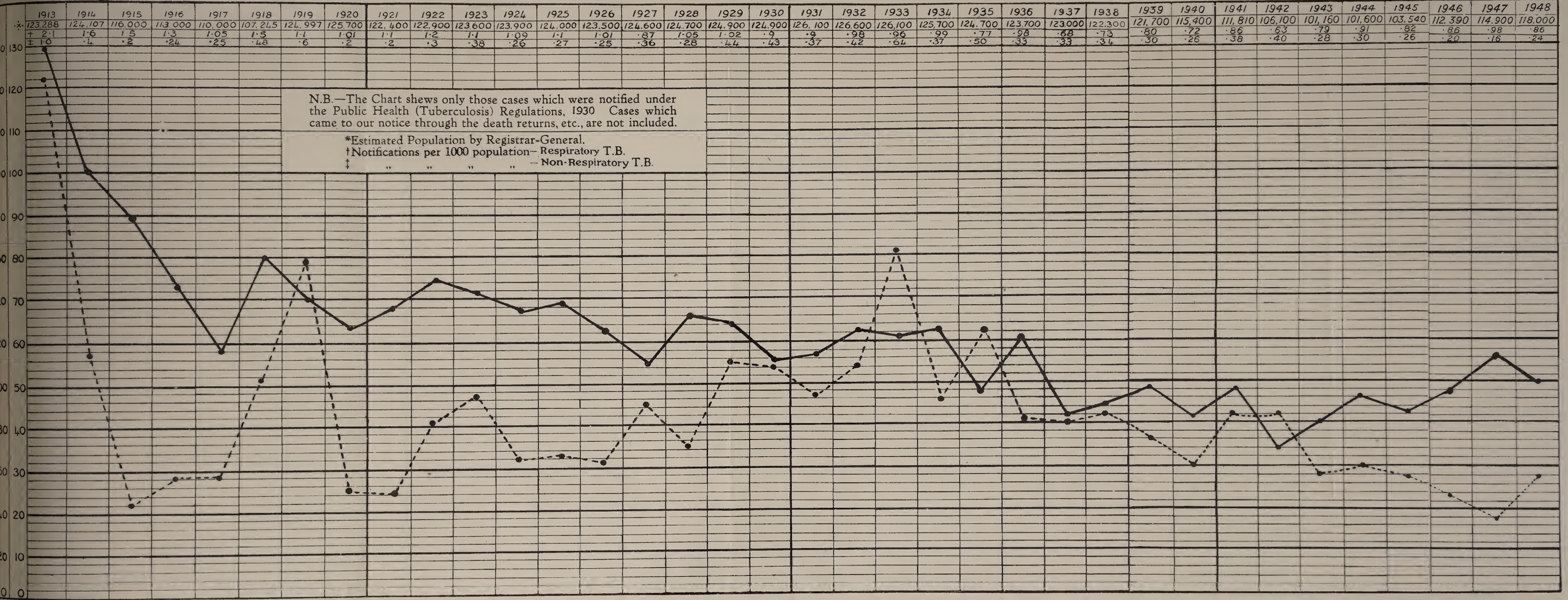
— TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS
 - - - DEATH RATE FROM Respiratory TUBERCULOSIS
 DEATH RATE FROM Non-Respiratory TUBERCULOSIS

RESP
NON-RESP

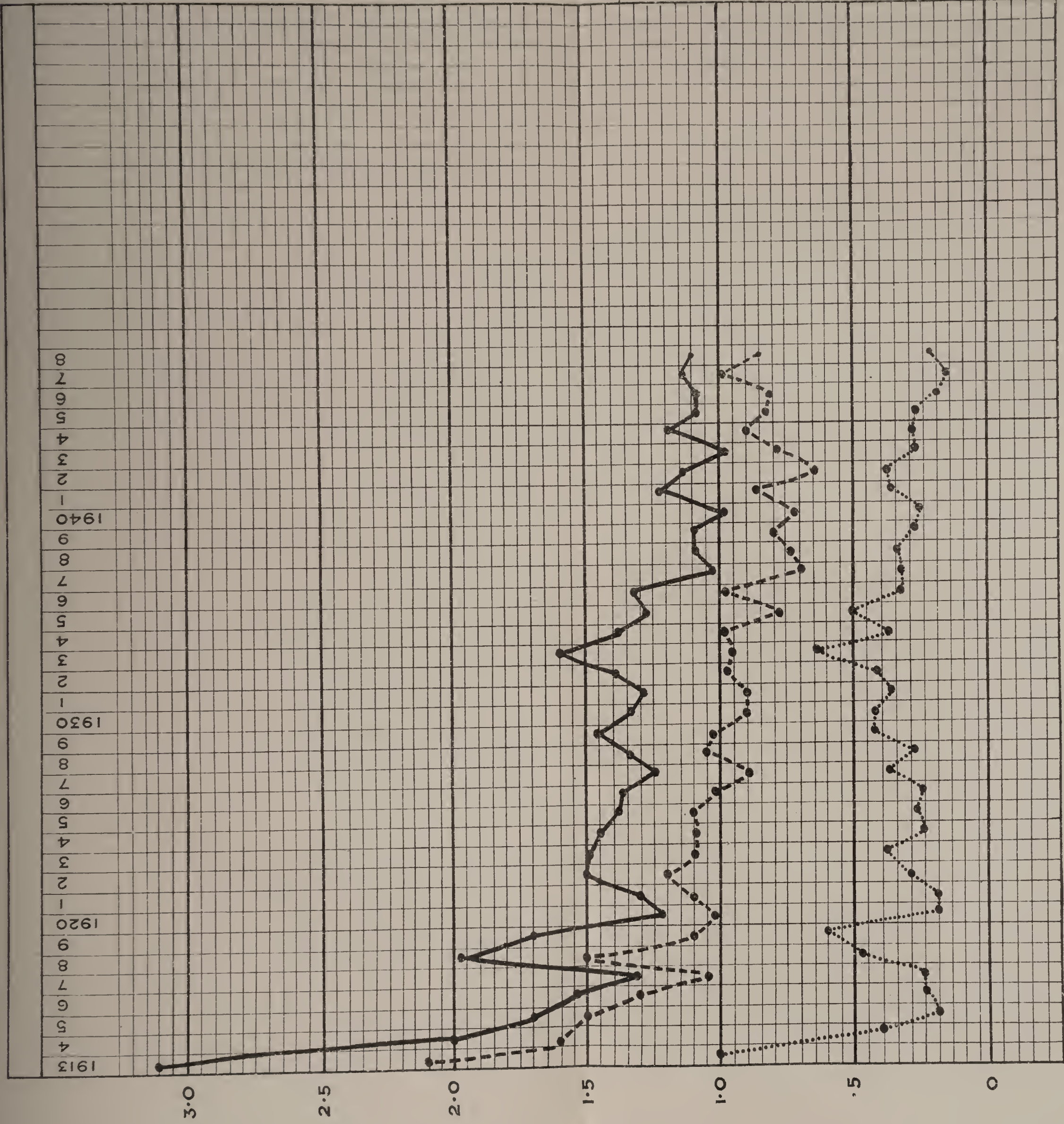
—●— RESPIRATORY
- - -●- - - NON-RESPIRATORY

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS.



NOTIFICATION RATES OF TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 POPULATION



— TOTAL T.B. NOTIFICATION RATE
 - - - Respiratory
 Non-Respiratory

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 1000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).
893-99	Averages {	138	93	231	1.27	0.85	2.12
900-09		144	87	231	1.23	0.74	1.97
910-19		138	59	197	1.16	0.50	1.66
920-29		115	25	140	0.93	0.20	1.13
930	124,900	78	12	90	0.624	0.096	0.72
931	126,100	77	11	88	0.61	0.08	0.69
932	126,600	100	12	112	0.79	0.09	0.88
933	126,100	93	15	108	0.737	0.118	0.855
934	125,700	97	20	117	0.77	0.16	0.93
935	124,700	77	9	86	0.62	0.07	0.69
936	123,700	75	23	98	0.606	0.186	0.792
937	123,000	61	11	72	0.5	0.089	0.58
938	122,300	63	6	69	0.515	0.049	0.56
939	120,900	73	10	83	0.604	0.082	0.686
940	115,400	65	11	76	0.563	0.095	0.658
941	111,810	57	11	68	0.51	0.098	0.608
942	106,100	59	6	65	0.556	0.056	0.612
943	101,160	73	10	83	0.721	0.099	0.82
944	101,600	72	11	83	0.709	0.108	0.817
945	103,540	56	10	66	0.541	0.097	0.637
946	112,390	68	11	79	0.605	0.098	0.703
947	114,900	63	12	75	0.548	0.104	0.652
948	118,000	54	7	61	0.458	0.059	0.517

From the 5th July the work referred to under the headings Dispensary Work and Institutional Treatment overleaf was carried out on behalf of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board under agency arrangements. Unless otherwise stated, the numbers are the totals for the year. Figures from the 5th July are shown thus)

Dispensary Work. The arrangements continued as in 1947, including 2 Clinic sessions per week to deal with cases referred from the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer made 1774 (845) examinations, including contacts, at the Clinic and 154 (62) at the patients' homes. 88 (41) contacts were examined for the first time, excluding contacts examined at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. 1348 (701) X-ray examinations were made of 1232 (630)

Respiratory and 116 (71) non-Respiratory cases by Dr. J. Staines Austin. All sputum examinations were done at the Public Health Laboratory.

The services of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer continue to be utilised frequently for examination of cases referred from the Ministry of Labour and National Service Medical Boards and the Ministry of Pensions.

7 patients were referred for dental treatment. Dentures were supplied for 5 patients. Operative measures, i.e., artificial pneumothorax and phrenicectomy have been arranged through the various Sanatorium Authorities.

Home Visits. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, in addition to 151 primary visits, made 1134 re-visits to old cases. 1583 visits were paid by the Cavell Nurses, 164 of which were made for temperature-pulse records for diagnostic purposes; the remainder were for home nursing.

Institutional Treatment. Prior to the 5th July, 35 beds were reserved for men at Kelling Sanatorium and 9 for women at Bramblewood Sanatorium. Of the 9 reserved beds at Bramblewood, only 8 were available owing to shortage of nursing staff. Patients were also treated at Papworth Village Settlement, the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, University College Hospital, London, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, Mundesley Sanatorium, Corporation Hospital, Scartho, Grimsby, British Legion Sanatorium, Nayland, Colchester, Hartismere Hospital, Eye, Suffolk, and Children's Sanatorium, Holt, Norfolk. Patients in Bramblewood Sanatorium requiring surgical treatment were sent to Cromer and District Hospital.

Isolation Hospital. 2 blocks, giving 12 beds for males and 12 for females was the pre-war arrangement; this has had to be modified as required, but the available accommodation remains unaltered.

Cases of surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Children were treated at Melton Lodge, the Fletcher Convalescent Home and the local general hospitals. 2 lupus patients were sent to a London Hospital and made 2 attendances. 702 (361) artificial pneumothorax refills were given in respect of 38 patients, and 119 (99) pneumoperitoneum refills in respect of 9 patients.

The Woodlands Hospital was also utilised when necessary for Respiratory and non-Respiratory cases.

The total number of Respiratory Tuberculosis cases admitted to Institutions other than the Woodlands Hospital was 113 (28) adult males, 64 (24) adult females, and 8 (4) children. Non-Respiratory cases who received treatment in Institutions outside

he City were 3 (1) adult females and 8 (2) children. 3 adult males, 1 (5) adult females and 15 (8) children were treated in the local general hospitals. Institutional treatment is provided free to all patients irrespective of means. Help was also given in respect of clothes, surgical instruments, pocket money and the travelling expenses of patients and relatives, up to the 5th July.

Domiciliary Treatment. Extra nourishment was supplied in necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, and orders were given for the supply of 45,871 pints of milk, 3000 Calciferol Tablets, 4000 Advita Capsules and 8 lbs. Cod Liver Oil and Malt. Clothing and bedding have also been given in a few cases; pocket sputum flasks and disinfectants are given for the ready disposal of infected sputum. The disinfection of rooms vacated by patients has been carried out gratuitously on request.

Housing, etc. 39 families were re-housed on my recommendation.

Maintenance Allowances. As outlined in the Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T, Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances, and in some cases special payments, were granted to certain patients suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis, who were undergoing treatment as recommended by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. Chronic cases are not included in the scheme, but only those for whom treatment means an interruption of earnings or other income. Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis is not dealt with under this scheme.

On the 5th July the Tuberculosis Treatment Allowances Scheme ceased and provision was made under the National Assistance Act for special rates to be paid to T.B. patients in need of assistance. Claims are dealt with by the Local Area Officer of the National Assistance Board.

At the change-over 20 persons were receiving the allowances.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics are held on Monday afternoons, at which certain mothers and children can attend, Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons in a special portion of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Out-Patients' Department, where irrigation is carried out daily, as special treatment by appointment. On the 5th July the responsibility for treatment in Clinics and Hospitals was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board.

3087 specimens were sent to the Laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; 1507 from the V.D. Clinics; 1359 from Hospitals and other Institutions, and 221 from private practi-

tioners. 865 males (as compared with 857 in 1947) and 709 females (665 in 1947) attended the Clinics during the year, of whom 179 males and 74 females were new cases.

In addition, 3 cases attended Clinics outside Norwich for the first time during the year.

The Medical Superintendent of the Mental Hospital informs me that 2 male and 2 female general paralytics were admitted to that Institution during the year.

Propaganda Posters supplied by the Ministry of Health have been displayed from time to time in various Public Conveniences, Municipal Offices and Libraries.

Cases and families reported from the Infant Welfare Centres, School Medical Inspections, Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics and those recorded on the Weekly Death and Still-birth Returns are followed up where possible.

PROVISION OF INSULIN.

Up to July 4th, 10 diabetic patients, including 2 school children, were supplied with orders to obtain insulin and medical requisites, free of charge to themselves, from local chemists in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2734.

CANCER.

Section 1 of the Cancer Act, 1939, which required Local Authorities to make arrangements to secure that the facilities for the treatment of persons suffering from cancer were adequate for the needs of the area, was repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Facilities are available at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for the operative, radium and deep X-ray Therapy treatment of cancer. This Hospital is the Regional Radium Centre for this district, and has a loan of radium from the Radium Commission. Cancer cases are also admitted to Woodlands Hospital.

LOAN OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.

The loan of sick-room equipment is carried out through the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. In addition, the Home Nursing Service has a store of sick-room equipment which is loaned to patients attended by the Nurses. No charge is made for the loan of equipment.

Between the 5th July and 31st December, 407 articles were loaned through the British Red Cross Society and 27 articles through the St. John Ambulance Brigade—a total of 434 articles.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
SECTION 51, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
ACT, 1946



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Services provided under Sections 28 and 51 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.)

1) Administration.

(a) Constitution and Meetings of Mental Health Sub-Committee.

A Mental Health Sub-Committee was appointed in June, 1948, and consists of the following members of the Health Committee:—

<i>Coun.</i> R. P. BRAUND,	<i>Coun.</i> A. E. NICHOLLS
(Chairman)	„ A. E. PUMMELL, J.P.
<i>Ald.</i> J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.	„ C. C. WHITE, J.P.
<i>Coun.</i> MRS. M. HIGH	„ H. B. WILLIAMS
„ G. HOWARD	

The Committee meets on the 4th Tuesday in each month, the first meeting being held on the 27th July.

(b) Staff.

As from the 5th July, the former Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Services of the Council were combined and the Medical Officer of Health was made responsible for the administration. The Staff consists of:—

2 Authorised Officers (one for Relief purposes).

1 Enquiry Officer and Visitor (Mental Deficiency) with the qualification R.M.P.A. (Temporary).

1 Occupation Centre Supervisor and Mental Health Worker (Mental Deficiency) with the qualifications R.M.P.A. and R.N.M.D.

The Medical Officer of Health and Mr. P. W. Neal (Authorised Officer) are appointed by the Local Health Authority for the purpose of presenting petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The following medical practitioners are approved by the Local Health Authority for the purpose of giving medical certificates required in connection with the presentation of petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913:—

V. F. Soothill, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

F. H. Healey, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.M. (Died Nov. 1948).

C. D. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

S. J. Fielding, M.B., B.S.

B. M. Tracey, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

The Committee has also authorised the appointment of Psychiatric Social Worker, but at the end of the year no person had been appointed to this post.

(c) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.*

The proposals provide with regard to Mental Deficiency that the direction of the Service shall be under the Medical Officer of Health, but that the Authority hopes to have the services when required, of a Specialist Medical Officer by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

The officers of the Mental Health Section are co-operating with the Medical Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals and Institutions for Mental Defectives in the following manner:—

In many cases, following a patient's admission to a Mental Hospital, a visit to the patient's home is requested by the Medical Superintendent. These visits are carried out by the Authorised Officer, and a report on home conditions, environment, etc., is sent to the Medical Superintendent. It has been acknowledged that these reports are most helpful.

With regard to mental defectives in institutions, the Local Authority's Enquiry Officer and Visitor and Authorised Officer visit the homes of defectives on licence and reports are forwarded to the Medical Superintendents. Visits are also made for the purpose of obtaining information on home conditions where it is proposed to send a defective on licence and for visitors in making their special reports.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.*

No duties are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.*

No action has been taken with respect to the training of Mental Health Workers. At the end of the year, however, arrangements were being made for the Occupation Centre Supervisor to visit another Local Authority for a period of six weeks to gain experience in the administration of Occupation Centres.

(2) **Account of work undertaken in the Community.**

(a) *Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.*

No special action has been taken under Section 28 with regard to those cases coming under the Mental Treatment arrangements.

(b) *Under The Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930.*

From the 5th July to 31st December, 1948, the Authorised Officer has dealt with 55 cases. The following is an analysis of these cases:—

	Cer- tified.	Tem- porary.	Volun- tary.	Urgency Order.	Sec. 20 (1890 Act).	Total.
Cases admitted to Hellesdon Hospital:—						
Male ...	8	2	9	1	—	20
Female ...	14	3	10	—	1	28
Cases admitted to St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe:—						
Male ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Female ...	1	—	1	—	1	3
Cases examined but Not Certified and not admitted to Hospital (Male 1, Female 2)						3
Total ...						55

(c) *Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.*

(i) *Ascertainment.*

The following number of cases were ascertained during the period 5th July to 31st December:—

Males 7, Females 7. Total 14.

(The figures for the whole year are:—Males 15, Females 13. Total 28).

At the end of the year 5 Male and 5 Female cases were awaiting admission to Institutions.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.*

There are 2 cases under the guardianship of their parents, and a maintenance allowance is granted in each case.

These, together with cases under Statutory Supervision, are visited periodically by the Enquiry Officer and Visitor.

(iii) *Training.*

On the 5th July the Authority already had in being an Occupation Centre which was conducted by the Enquiry Officer and Visitor. In November an Occupation Centre Supervisor and Mental Health Worker was appointed. At present, there are 12 cases, 3 males and 9 females, attending this Centre, which is held in an outbuilding at Eaton Grange Institution and is opened in the mornings only. It is hoped

to extend the use of this Centre during 1949. Up to date there is no apparent need for home training and, therefore, no steps have been taken in this direction.

(3) Ambulance Service.

The Council's Ambulance Service is available for removal of cases at the request of the Authorised Officer, Police and Hospitals. Between the 5th July and the 31st December 1948, 23 stretcher and 44 sitting cases were removed.

(4) Statistics.

The following Table shows the number of known cases of Mental Defectives and persons of unsound mind on the 31st December:—

		Male.	Female.	Total.
(a) Mental Defectives—				
In Little Plumstead Hall	...	90	56	146
In Eaton Grange	... ..	—	44	44
In Royal Eastern Counties Inst.		18	—	18
Under Statutory Supervision	...	110	106	216
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		218	206	424
(b) Persons of Unsound Mind—				
In Hellesdon Hospital	... ..	201	352	553
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	... ..	419	558	977

MISCELLANEOUS

BIO-CHEMISTRY.

Dr.L. A. C. Nunn, Ph. D., Bio-Chemist, left in December, and the Health Committee decided not to fill the vacancy pending information as to the future of the Bio-chemistry Service under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Dr. Nunn reports as follows:—

“This report relates to work over a shorter period than usual owing to my resignation in December, 1948, and the temporary closing of the laboratory. The brief outline which follows describes investigations into blood hæmoglobin levels. Some experiments on the production of hydrocyanic acid by strains of bacillus pyocyaneus are also described.

Blood Hæmoglobin:—Four hundred and thirty specimens of blood have been examined, taken from expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics in Norwich.

There has been considerable recent literature on the subject of hæmoglobin estimations. This vital determination has been but poorly made until recently. Even now, very large numbers of hæmoglobin estimations are made using inaccurate methods and apparatus.

We investigated three methods of estimating blood hæmoglobin—the pyridine-hæmochromogen, the alkali-hæmatin, and the oxyhæmoglobin methods. The first, though by far the most sensitive, was not satisfactory for routine use, owing to the time and closeness of control required. The alkali-hæmatin and the oxyhæmoglobin methods were found to be perfectly satisfactory—simple, rapid and accurate. We standardised them on the basis of the actual iron contents of hæmin and of blood.

The frequency distribution of the results obtained on the 431 bloods examined were as follows:—

Percentage Hæmoglobin (Haldane scale) (100% = 13.8 g.Hb.)		Percentage of the total No. of Specimens.
40— 50	...	0.25
50— 60	...	1.0
60— 70	...	2.0
70— 80	...	9.0
80— 90	...	40.15
90—100	...	35.10
100—110	...	10.0
110—120	...	1.50
120—130	...	0.50
130+	...	0.50

This distribution of hæmoglobin values follows rather closely the distribution of 1946 and 1947, thus confirming the general trends seen then as a result of investigating much smaller numbers.

It would certainly be worth while to investigate the results of bringing the 40% or so below 90% Hb. to the higher 90—100% range. As part of a wider survey it might be worth while to see if the hæmoglobin figure correlates well, with the general nutritional status of the expectant mother.

There has, I regret to say, been little further opportunity for work on the toxæmias of pregnancy. From such investigations and reading, as I have been able to perform, I am still very much of the opinion that the condition, when it arises, is fundamentally nutritional in origin. I have had some correspondence on this subject with other people, and I think more people are now inclined to view favourably, the "nutrition" hypothesis. Investigations in this important field can only proceed with any chance of success, however, provided there is the closest co-operation between clinician and bio-chemical or nutritional worker.

Pyocyaneous and the Production of Hydrocyanic Acid.

Considerable time was given to this problem, in co-operation with Dr. A. Macdonald of the Public Health Laboratory Service, and now of the Department of Bacteriology, Liverpool University. We satisfied ourselves that none of the common organisms of infection, nor those of typhoid or cholera, produced the hydrocyanic acid. Various strains of *Bacillus pyocyaneus* were then investigated on a variety of media. Some strains were better "producers" than others. As far as media are concerned, we were successful in getting good results on very simple inorganic solutions.

The question as to the origin of the hydrocyanic acid has proved a great puzzle, and is not yet solved. After considerable effort, I managed to isolate a little of the characteristic pigment of *B. Pyocyaneus*, namely, Pyocyanin. This substance did not give rise to any hydrocyanic acid, under any of the conditions of growth or isolation procedures adopted by us. I hope the problem will be solved in due course. I have since been in contact with Dr. Macdonald on the subject.

Other items of work of a miscellaneous character were performed, including some advisory work in relation to the school health service."

MASS MICRO-RADIOGRAPHY.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Mass Radiography Unit reports as follows:—

The Unit was at a factory at the end of 1947 and returned to headquarters on the 14th January, 1948. Was again mobile from 26th February to 3rd May, being installed in three firms and a Mental Hospital.

Later, during the year, the Unit contacted firms, etc., for re-examination of employees, etc., this being carried out at headquarters.

The Mass Radiography scheme continued to be confined to residents and workers of the County Borough of Norwich up to 4th July, but after this date, was extended to those beyond.

The work also included children of private schools of 14 years and over, and school leavers at the Norwich Council Schools.

The Unit Staff continued unchanged until May when one Radiographer left for appointment abroad and the remaining Radiographer left in June for family reasons. Despite extensive advertising, no applicants were forthcoming, but the Unit continued working at headquarters without Radiographers. A darkroom assistant (P. C. French) was appointed in May and trained in the work, and an additional clerk typist was appointed.

During the year, 16,154 persons were examined, of these, 9556 were males and 6598 were females. These are set out in the Ministry of Health age groups in Table 1.

The introduction of the new Health Act on 5th July, 1948 included changes for the Mass Radiography Units, the Norwich Unit being transferred to the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, but the local authority continued as local agents until the end of the year.

TABLE I.
PERSONS EXAMINED.

Age.	Under 14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 and over	TOTAL all ages
Males	32	280	2227	2578	2156	1852	431	9,556
Females	22	228	3485	1206	844	675	138	6,598
Total	54	508	5712	3784	3000	2527	569	16,154

606 Firms, Offices, Ministerial departments, Shops and Schools, etc., were examined by the Unit. Of these, 125 establishments were surveyed for the second time. From the total of 31,807 individuals concerned, 15,160 volunteered and attended for X-ray examination, amounting to 47.7 per cent. The remaining 994 individuals were miscellaneous (Housewives, Own Masters, etc.).

TABLE II.
LARGE FILM INVESTIGATIONS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Recalled for Large Films	493	281	774
Percentage Recalled ...	5.16	4.26	4.8
Number Failing to Attend for Large Films	11	3	14

A number (117) of those recalled for large films was due to technical reasons. The majority of the technical films occurred in three strips. One of 38 examinees due to sudden floor defect causing slight tilt of the screening stand. This was remedied by placing a metal platform on the floor. One of 32 examinees was due to camera defect and one of 28, also due to camera defect. The camera was overhauled.

Apart from these three strips, the small number of technical films included in the 4.8 per cent. large films taken, indicate a very efficient technique.

TABLE III.
CLINICAL INTERVIEWS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number Recalled for Clinical Interview	180	108	288
Percentage Recalled ...	1.88	1.64	1.78
Number Failing to Attend for Interview	—	—	—

TABLE IV.
ANALYSIS OF NO. RECALLED FOR CLINICAL INTERVIEW.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Number Recalled ...	180	108	288
A.—Non-Tubercular ...	61	31	92
B.—Previously Diagnosed Pulmonary T.B. ...	12	5	17*
C.—T.B. Lesions Requiring no Action ...	15	4	19
D.—Newly Discovered "Sig- nificant" T.B. Lesions ...	92	68	160
i. Active Cases ...	12	14	26
ii. Inactive Cases ...	80	54	134

* In addition to these 17 cases who were recalled for large films and clinical interviews (because it was not known until the interview that they had been previously diagnosed), a further 23 cases were found from miniature films and 15 cases from large films, but no further action was taken as they were under current observation.

TABLE V.
ACTIVE AND INACTIVE CASES DIVIDED INTO SEX AND AGE GROUPS
(Percentages in brackets.)

	Under 14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 and over	TOTAL ALL AGES
Male—								
No. Examined	32	280	2227	2578	2156	1852	431	9,556
Active ...	—	—	—	9	1	1	1	12 (0.13)
Inactive ...	1	4	14	9	21	22	9	80 (0.84)
Female—								
No. Examined	22	228	3485	1206	844	675	138	6,598
Active ...	—	—	5	3	2	4	—	14 (0.21)
Inactive ...	—	1	25	11	9	6	2	54 (0.82)
Both Sexes—								
No. Examined	54	508	5712	3784	3000	2527	569	16,154
Active ...	—	—	5	12	3	5	1	26 (0.16)
Inactive ...	1	5	39	20	30	28	11	134 (0.83)

TABLE VI (a).
DISPOSAL OF ACTIVE CASES.

Sex.	Referred to T.O.	Referred to Doctor.	Total.
Males	10	2	12
Females	10	4	14
Both Sexes	20	6	26

TABLE VI. (b).
DISPOSAL OF INACTIVE CASES.

Sex.	Referred to T.O.	Referred to Doctor.	Total.
Males	64	16	80
Females	43	11	54
Both Sexes	107	27	134

SPUTA EXAMINED AT THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
FOR MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of Specimens Examined	88	51	139
Number positive for B. Tuberculosis (direct method)	6	9	15
Number positive for B. Tuberculosis (on culture)	2	4	6
Number of Specimens consisting of saliva only ...	11	11	22

OTHER DISEASES.

In addition to the diagnosis of Tuberculosis, the following shows the more important of other abnormalities detected:—

Abnormalities of bony thorax and lungs	150
Chronic Bronchitis	50
Bronchiectasis	15
Pulmonary Fibrosis	15
Basal Fibrosis	87
Pleural Thickening	21
Intrathoracic Tumours	6
(Cystic lung 1, Neuroma 1, Bronchial Carcinoma 4)	
Cardiovascular Lesions:—	
(a) Congenital	2
(b) Acquired	69
Miscellaneous	31*

* Including 16 Foreign Bodies. 1 Megacolon, 1 Thyroid Cyst, 1 Goitre and 1 Dextrocardia.

APPENDIX A.

PERSONS EXAMINED.

	Under 14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 and over	TOTAL ALL AGES
CITY—								
Male	12	218	1620	1796	1415	1283	276	6620
Female	13	199	2308	822	608	457	54	4461
Total	25	417	3928	2618	2023	1740	330	11081
COUNTY—								
Male	20	62	607	782	741	569	155	2936
Female	9	29	1177	384	236	218	84	2137
Total	29	91	1784	1166	977	787	239	5073

APPENDIX B.
OCCUPATIONS IN AGE GROUPS. (City and County).

Occupation Code No.	MALES.							Totals.	FEMALES.							Totals.
	Age Groups.								Age Groups.							
	Under 14	14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over		Under 14	14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	
1	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	19	17	24	34	3	97	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	5
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	2	5	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	1	313	346	243	200	27	1130	—	2	2	7	3	—	14	—
8	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	60	75	34	34	2	205	—	3	3	—	—	—	6	—
10	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	1	1	7	4	—	13	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	2	2	6	3	1	14	—	56	10	7	1	2	3	76
13	—	—	143	157	159	153	25	637	3	303	129	130	81	2	648	—
14	—	—	37	57	37	27	3	161	—	137	48	17	7	—	209	—
15	—	—	207	270	203	118	26	824	—	12	9	7	4	—	32	—
16	—	—	16	23	12	19	9	79	—	200	59	31	19	3	312	—
17	—	1	75	85	103	54	18	336	—	34	10	15	4	—	63	—
18	—	—	32	43	55	44	8	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	1	25	48	81	54	10	219	—	8	4	—	—	—	12	—
20	—	—	3	3	5	3	1	15	—	8	2	1	—	—	11	—
21	—	—	6	5	5	4	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	102	231	202	140	20	695	—	124	61	13	10	—	208	—
23	—	—	89	179	183	149	20	620	2	341	82	49	53	—	527	—
24	—	—	6	28	44	76	10	164	—	2	7	5	6	—	20	—
25	—	—	68	144	132	83	14	441	—	218	63	53	29	3	366	—
26	—	—	14	13	16	12	1	56	—	24	8	3	1	1	37	—
27	—	—	21	39	49	70	21	200	—	166	77	100	102	21	466	—
28	—	—	410	513	259	202	31	1415	4	1275	359	133	80	—	1851	—
29	—	1	63	74	78	73	10	299	—	115	35	18	11	—	179	—
30	—	—	2	12	12	13	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	75	204	193	271	166	914	—	49	234	255	263	106	907	—
32	32	276	438	—	—	—	—	746	22	404	1	—	—	—	646	—
TOTAL	32	280	2227	2578	2156	1852	431	9556	22	3485	1206	844	675	138	6598	—

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

1. Fishermen.
2. Agricultural occupations.
3. Mining and quarrying occupations.
4. Workers in the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products.
5. Makers of bricks, pottery, tiles and glass.
6. Workers in chemical processes--makers of paints, oils, etc.
7. Metal workers (non-electro plate or precious metals).
8. Workers in precious metals and electro plate.
9. Electrical apparatus makers and fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians.
0. Makers of watches, clocks and scientific instruments.
1. Workers in skins and leather, and makers of leather and leather substitute goods (not boots and shoes).
2. Textile workers.
3. Makers of textile goods and articles of dress.
4. Makers of foods, drinks and tobacco.
5. Workers in wood and furniture.
6. Makers of and workers in paper and cardboard--book-binders, etc.
7. Printers and Photographers.
8. Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate workers--Contractors.
9. Painters and Decorators.
0. Workers in other materials--rubber, bone, horn, ivory, vulcanite, celluloid, feather dresses and dyers, brush makers.
1. Workers in mixed or undefined materials (not elsewhere enumerated), musical instruments (not piano, etc., case makers), Vehicles (not returned as metal workers or wood workers), Builders of ships and boats (not returned as metal workers or wood workers), Dental mechanics, other surgical or dental instrument and appliance makers.
2. Persons employed in Transport and communication.
3. Commercial, Finance and Insurance occupations (excluding clerks).
4. Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding professional men, clerical staff and typists).
5. Professional occupations (excluding clerical staff).
6. Persons professionally engaged in entertainments and sport.
7. Persons engaged in personal service (including institutions, clubs, hotels, etc.)
8. Clerks and draughtsmen--typists.
9. Warehousemen, Storekeepers and packers.
0. Stationary engine drivers, dynamo and motor attendants.
1. Other and undefined workers.
2. School leavers.

APPENDIX C. LARGE FILM INVESTIGATIONS.

	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.
No. recalled for Large Film ...	338	155	493	199	82	281	537	237	774
Percentage recalled ...	5.11	5.28	5.16	4.46	3.84	4.26	4.85	4.67	4.80
No. failing to attend for Large Film ...	9	2	11	2	1	3	11	3	14

APPENDIX D. CLINICAL INTERVIEWS.

	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.
No. recalled for Clinical Interview ...	113	67	180	71	37	108	184	104	288
Percentage recalled ...	1.71	2.26	1.88	1.59	1.78	1.64	1.66	2.05	1.78
No. failing to attend for Interview ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX E. ANALYSIS OF NUMBER RECALLED FOR CLINICAL INTERVIEW.

	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.	City.	County.	Total.
Total No. recalled ...	113	67	180	71	37	108	184	104	288
A.—Non-Tubercular ...	33	28	61	16	15	31	49	43	92
B.—Previously Diagnosed Pulmonary T.B. ...	7	5	12	3	2	5	10	7	17
C.—T.B. Lesions requiring no action ...	8	7	15	1	3	4	9	10	19
D.—Newly discovered "Significant" T.B. Lesions ...	65	27	92	50	18	68	115	45	160
i.—Active Cases	9	3	12	12	2	14	21	5	26
ii.—Inactive Cases	56	24	80	38	16	54	94	40	134

APPENDIX F(1).

ACTIVE AND INACTIVE CASES DIVIDED INTO SEX AND AGE GROUPS.
(Percentages in brackets.)

CITY.

	Under 14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 and over	TOTAL ALL AGES
Male—								
No. Examined	12	218	1620	1796	1415	1283	276	6620
Active ...	—	—	—	6	1	1	1	9 (0.13)
Inactive ...	—	4	10	6	13	18	5	56 (0.85)
Female—								
No. Examined	13	199	2308	822	608	457	54	4461
Active ...	—	—	4	3	1	4	—	12 (0.27)
Inactive ...	—	1	20	7	6	3	1	38 (0.85)
Both Sexes—								
No. Examined	25	417	3928	2618	2023	1740	330	11081
Active ...	—	—	4	9	2	5	1	21 (0.18)
Inactive ...	—	5	30	13	19	21	6	94 (0.85)

APPENDIX F(2).

COUNTY.

	Under 14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 and over	TOTAL ALL AGES
Male—								
No. Examined	20	62	607	782	741	569	155	2936
Active ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3 (0.10)
Inactive ...	1	—	4	3	8	4	4	24 (0.82)
Female—								
No. Examined	9	29	1177	384	236	218	84	2137
Active ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2 (0.09)
Inactive ...	—	—	5	4	3	3	1	16 (0.75)
Both Sexes—								
No. Examined	29	91	1784	1166	977	787	239	5073
Active ...	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	5 (0.10)
Inactive ...	1	—	9	7	11	7	5	40 (0.79)

APPENDIX G(1).
DISPOSAL OF ACTIVE CASES.

	Referred to City T.O.	Referred to County T.O.	Referred to Doctor.	Total.
CITY—				
Males	7	—	2	9
Females	9	—	3	12
Both Sexes	16	—	5	21
COUNTY—				
Males	—	3	—	3
Females	—	1	1	2
Both Sexes	—	4	1	5

APPENDIX G(2).
DISPOSAL OF INACTIVE CASES.

	Referred to City T.O.	Referred to County T.O.	Referred to Doctor.	Total.
CITY—				
Males	52	—	4	56
Females	31	—	7	38
Both Sexes	83	—	11	94
COUNTY—				
Males	—	12	12	24
Females	—	12	4	16
Both Sexes	—	24	16	40

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

(For the period 1st April to 4th July, 1948.)

6 persons were examined for blindness. 2 were certified blind. 4 cases on the observation register were re-examined; 2 were certified blind making a total of 4 new cases registered.

10 names were removed from the register, all due to death. There were 167 males and 185 females on the register on the 4th July, 1948. Of these, 42 males and 11 females were in employment; 18 males and 29 females in Institutions; 1 male was at the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children. None was undergoing training.

£2387 11s. 6d. was paid during the period to a weekly average number of 192 unemployable and other necessitous blind persons and their dependants. 185 blind persons were receiving allowances on the 5th July, 1948.

The Home Teachers paid 1450 visits and gave 150 lessons in Handicrafts, Braille and Moon at the homes of blind persons. They also conducted an informal class in Handicrafts at Churchman House on one half-day each week. About 10 persons attended regularly and received 100 lessons in various handicrafts. An average of 6 persons also attended a Talking Book Group held at Churchman House on Thursday afternoons.

Socials for the Blind were held monthly at Calvert Street Methodist Schoolroom, when local artistes kindly entertained. All blind persons able to attend were invited. Light refreshments were served on each occasion. The cost of these socials is paid by the Norwich Institution for the Blind.

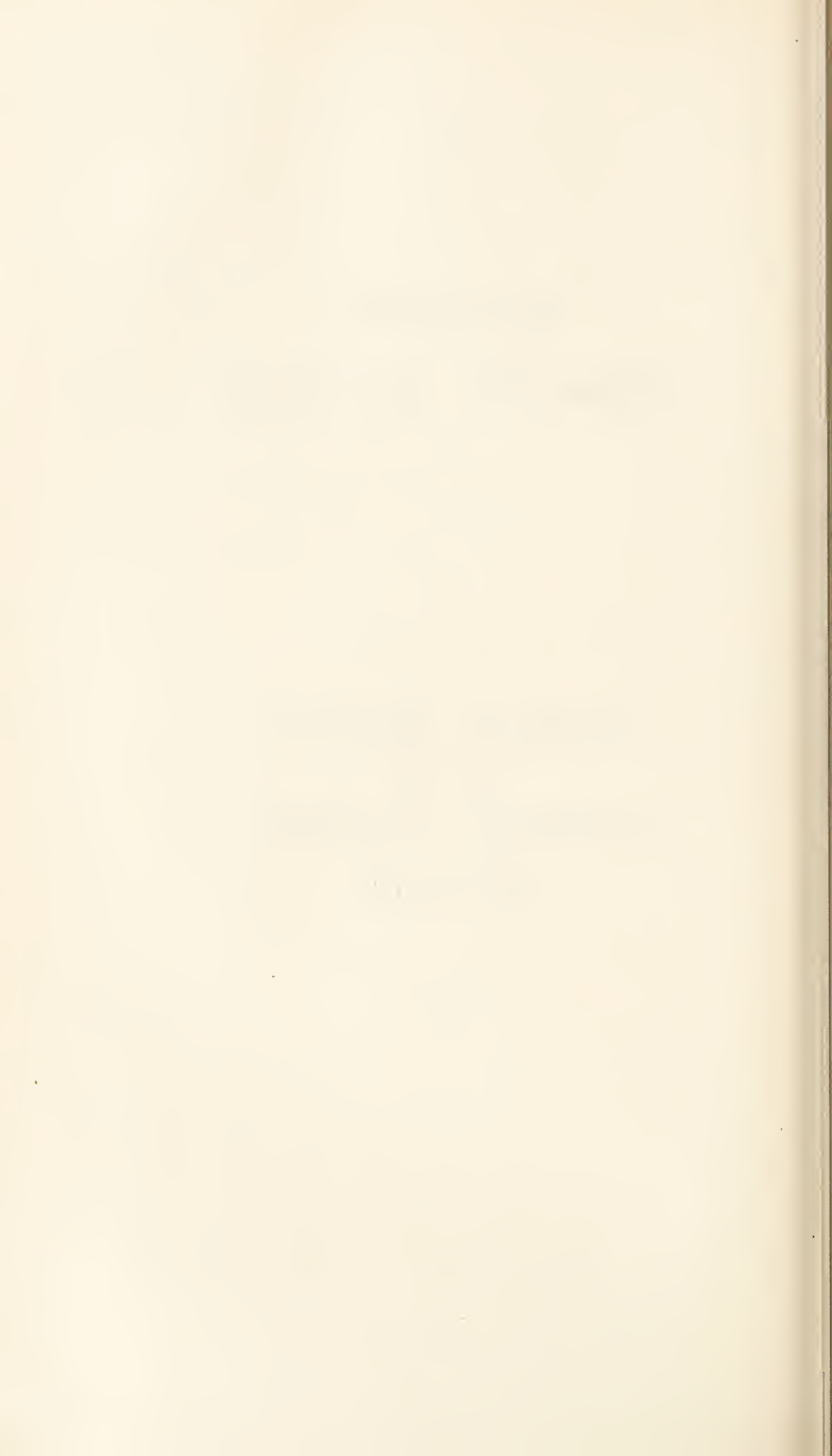
An outing for blind persons was arranged on June 17th through the kindness of the Norwich Rotary Club and the Norwich Institution for the Blind. The party went to Sea Palling by road; entertainment and tea were provided.

10 all-mains sets, 1 battery set and 157 "Relays" are in use by blind persons through the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund. Free "Relay" Service has been arranged in 8 cases where blind persons had a "Relay" installed prior to blindness. Batteries and other accessories can be purchased through the Health Department from the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund at reduced prices. The Southern Regional Association for the Blind makes grants for the maintenance of wireless sets and relays.



SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
68, ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH.

May 25th, 1949.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the School Health Service for the year ending December 31st, 1948. The compilation of the Report has been largely the work of Dr. Riddel.

Attention should be drawn to the very serious difficulty in obtaining certain Staff. This applies more particularly so far as the School Health Service is concerned to Physiotherapists but there is also a shortage of School Nurses with the Health Visitor's qualification. The scarcity of Physiotherapists is at present more serious but the Committee is aware of the unsatisfactoriness of the position and the fact that it may lead to neglect of the children.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL.

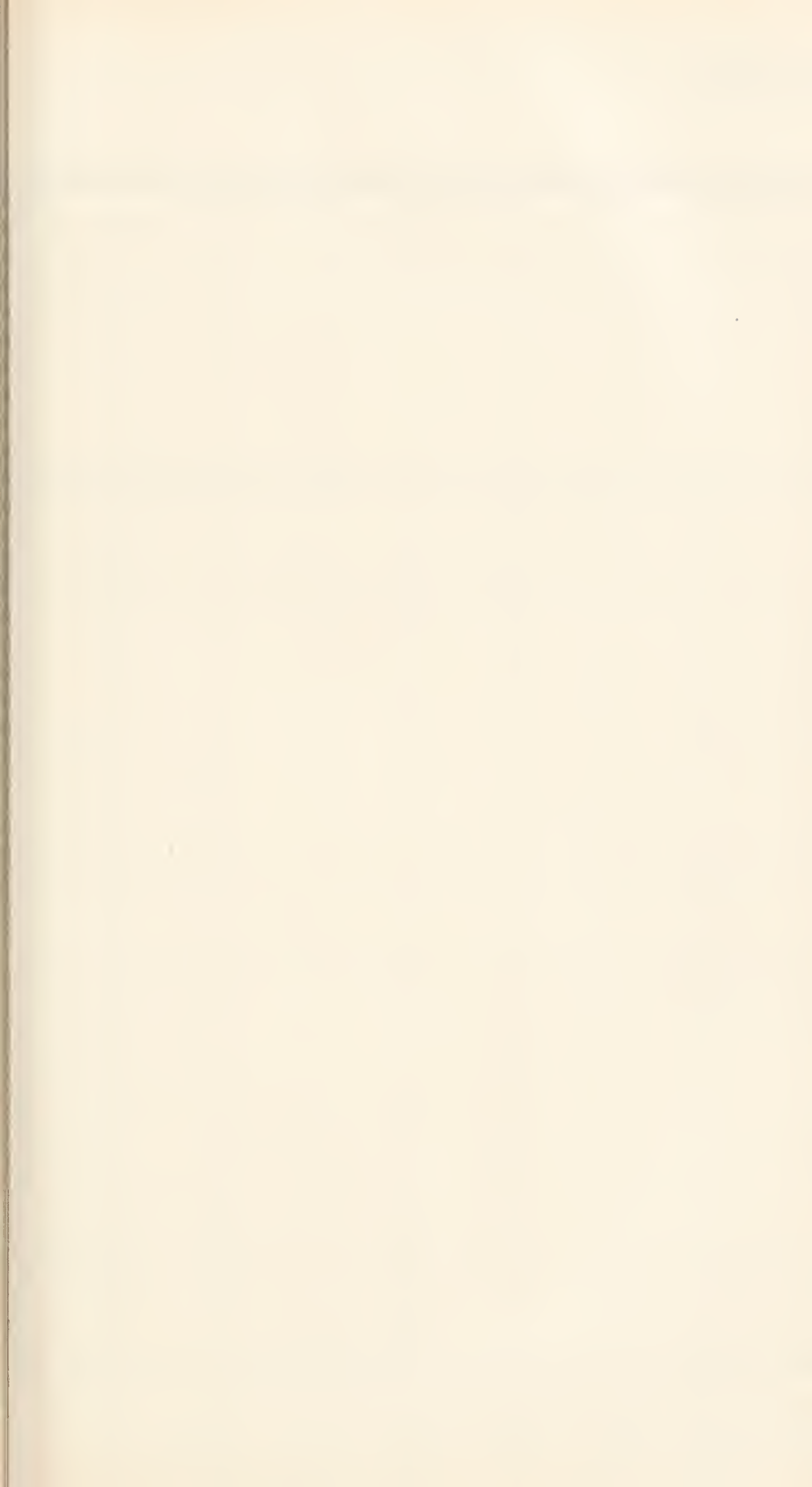
(1) **Staff.** See pages 10-13.

(2) **General Information.** *National Health Service Act, 1946*
So far the changes brought about by this Act which came in force in July have been almost entirely financial, the Education Authority being relieved of the payment of the part-time special staff, hospital treatment of schoolchildren, provision of surgical boots, appliances, invalid chairs and of spectacles. With regard to glasses, the main change is that the parent can take the prescription to the optician of his choice instead of to the one firm which held the contract for supply. The glasses are now sent to the parent direct instead of being delivered to Churchman House where they were checked against the prescription by the oculist before issue, but the parent is now requested to bring the child and glasses soon after they have been obtained, for this useful check to be made. Owing to the greatly increased provision of glasses for adults, there is a shortage of supplies, and the waiting period for glasses which formerly was from four to six weeks, has increased to three to four months. The Eye Clinic is still being conducted at Churchman House, but this may not be a permanent arrangement. As the oculist is not now frequently able to give an extra session to reduce the waiting list, this is now longer than accustomed. Although the parent now has a free choice of optician or oculist, there has been no fall in the numbers attending the Eye Clinic.

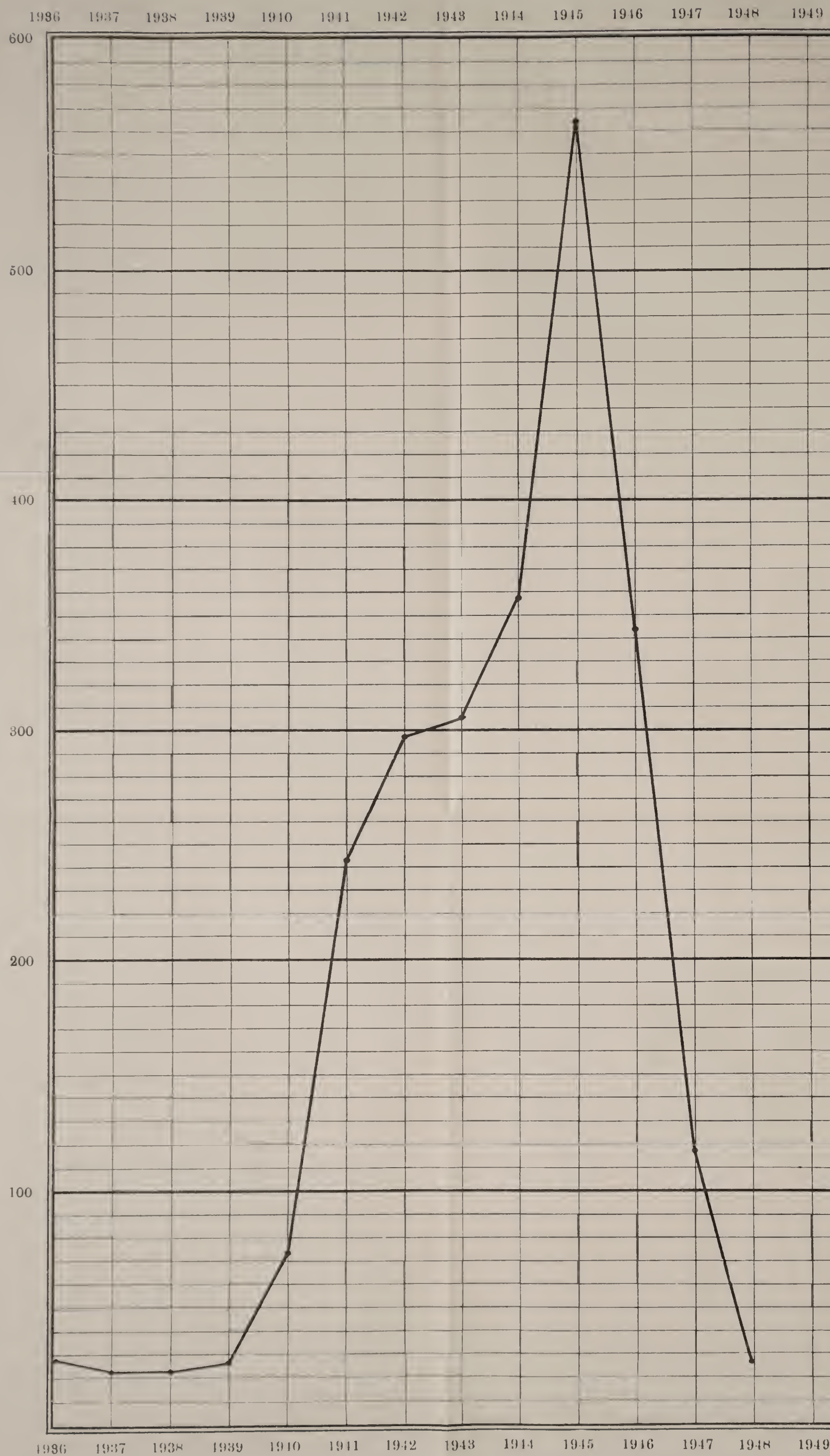
With regard to the Orthopædic Clinic, the main change is that the prices are now fixed by the Ministry of Pensions for wedge and surgical boots, etc., so that estimates from different firms are no longer necessary. This saves time in ordering. This clinic is still being held weekly at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

A decrease in the number of cases attending the Minor Ailments Clinic has been observed since August, and it may be that some of the cases are now being treated by the family doctor.

Clinics. Clinics continue to function normally, although the Orthopædic Clinic is still handicapped by shortage of physiotherapists and of sessions for the examination of new cases and the re-inspection of cases already on the register, with the result that a priority list has to be arranged for the more urgent cases. There are also considerable waiting periods for those recommended for operative treatment which are bound up with the shortage of hospital beds and of staff. Although there is ample work for two physiotherapists, there was only one full time member for the latter part of the year, and remedial exercises in the schools have had to be curtailed. As all wedged shoes, surgical boots and instruments have to be inspected by the physiotherapist and passed



INCIDENCE OF SCABIES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1936-1948



as satisfactory before payment is made, two sessions weekly are required. In the report of last year, attention was drawn to the unconscionable delay in the making of surgical boots under the Orthopædic Scheme—a waiting period of up to two years. This has now been reduced to an average of from 3 to 6 months, due to a more healthy competition in private enterprise.

Acknowledgement is again made to the physical training staff of the Secondary Grammar Schools for their great help in giving remedial exercises for orthopædic defects.

Health of Children. The health of the children continues to be very good. 45.5% of the children have school meals, and 84% take their ration of school milk.

With regard to skin disease, the number of cases of scabies dropped sharply to 26, compared with 117 last year and 343 in the previous year. This figure now approximates closely to that of the pre-war years and this despite the shortage of housing. A graph on another page clearly shows the range of the disease, and that the full cycle has been completed in ten years.

The number of cases of ringworm of the scalp remains low—3 cases, the same figure as last year, and compares favourably with most parts of England, but it is usually difficult to trace its origin, and we cannot be complacent.

With regard to infectious diseases, there were only 2 cases of diphtheria (neither case was immunised)—the lowest on record, and only 8 cases of poliomyelitis—almost half the number of the previous year. Of these 8, 2 continue to receive treatment for paralysis of one or more limbs, the remainder having made almost a complete recovery.

There was a three-fold increase in measles, and rather less in scarlet fever.

The number of cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis shows little change.

Uncleanliness of the head which following the increase due to war conditions has been steadily falling along with scabies, shows an unwelcome increase during the current year, and is almost double that of the previous year. 316 cases compared with 165 in 1947, and is higher than the 1939 figure of 235. It is probable that the increased employment—part-time or full-time—of mothers,

and the crowded conditions of many houses have much to do with the increase, together with the regrettable abolition of the Scabious Order and the condonation of this condition by some in authority.

Educationally Sub-normal Children. Of the 24 new cases examined mentally during the year, 18 were referred by the Education staff, 3 by the School Health Service, and 3 by other sources—chiefly parents. For those for whom residential special school is recommended it appears to be virtually impossible to obtain a vacancy and the local education authority may consider it expedient to maintain its own residential school rather than to continue to apply forlornly to some other authority.

Juvenile Delinquency. I am informed that there were 26 cases of juvenile delinquency during the year. 234 boys and 3 girls—an increase of 42 cases.

Deaths. There were 11 deaths recorded of schoolchildren compared with 6 in the previous year. It is noteworthy that two of the deaths were due to tetanus (lockjaw), no school child having previously died from this disease for a number of years. The other cases were—T.B. Meningitis 3, Chronic Interstitial Nephritis 1, Primary Pneumococcal Peritonitis 1, Violence 1, Perforated Appendix 1, Uraemia and Renal Dwarfism 1, Hydrocephalus 1.

Certified Special Schools. There is no change in the conduct or regime of the certified special schools.

Following-up. The following-up arrangements by the School Nurses, etc. have not been altered during the year. 149 home visits were recorded by the School Nurses in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

During the year, 38 cases were referred by the Welfare Officers or by the School Medical Officer to the Inspectors for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. 102 children were involved in these cases, and 218 visits were paid.

Hospital Treatment—Special Arrangements. In addition to the routine treatment at the local hospitals, specialist treatment required for some cases has been or will be given at other hospitals with the approval of the Ministry of Education.

One girl suffering from an extensive naevus involving most of the right side of the face, attended the Radium Institute, London, for treatment, at intervals throughout the year. One girl suffering

from hare lip and cleft palate was awaiting admission to the Plastic Surgery Centre at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, and one boy who in 1946 had received treatment for facial paralysis at this hospital was awaiting re-admission for completion of the treatment. One boy, suffering from double congenital epicanthus, was admitted during the year, and a successful operation was performed.

One girl suffering from a suspected cerebral tumour received treatment during the year at the Hill End Hospital and Clinic (St. Bartholomew's), St. Albans, Herts. and one boy suffering from a cerebral tumour was treated at the Atkinson Morley Emergency Hospital, Copse Hill, Wimbledon.

One girl suffering from Perthe's disease of the right hip was re-admitted for further treatment to the Royal Cripples Hospital, Birmingham.

One boy received treatment for paresis following anterior poliomyelitis, at White Lodge Emergency Hospital, Newmarket. Admitted in 1947, he was discharged on 15th January, 1948.

One boy suffering from spastic diplegia was admitted to the St. Vincent's Orthopaedic Hospital, Northwood Hills, near Pinner, Middlesex.

At the beginning of the year agreement was reached between representatives of the Local Authority and of the Norfolk and Norwich and Jenny Lind Hospitals concerning the question of payments for treatment carried out by the local hospitals of pupils attending maintained schools, and also the remuneration of consulting and visiting physicians and surgeons at the above hospitals, and also the Woodlands Hospital, for their services in respect of pupils for whose maintenance and treatment at hospital the Authority had accepted responsibility. Payments were made retrospective to 1st April, 1945.

From 5th July, 1948 these arrangements were superseded by the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

(3) **Medical Inspection and Treatment.** The arrangements for notifying Head Teachers and parents of School Medical Inspections and the assistance given by the School Nurses remain the same as in previous years.

Medical examinations of schoolchildren are carried out, with the approval of the Ministry of Education, as follows:—

Primary Schools.

- (a) As soon as possible after admission. (Entrants)
- (b) At 6 years of age if not included at the age of 6 years in (a) above.
- (c) At 8 years of age.
- (d) Between the ages of 11 and 12 years—the last year of attendance at a Primary School. (Second Age Group)

Secondary Schools.

- (e) During the first year.
- (f) During the last year of compulsory attendance at School. (Third Age Group)
- (g) During each subsequent year of remaining at school after compulsory school age.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year were as follows:—

Primary Schools.

(a) Entrants	...	...	...	...	1671
(d) Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1403
(b and c) Other Periodic Inspections			...	...	2759

Secondary Schools.

(f) Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	1745
(e and g) Other Periodic Inspections			...	...	1952
Colman Road Special School		...	...	...	62
Nursery School	...	...	...	...	252
Total				...	9844

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows:—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
(Excluding Nursery School).

Defect or Disease.	“Specials”		Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
	Periodic Inspections.	at School or Clinic.				
Skin ...	54	564	618	600	3012	2842
Eye:						
Vision and Squint	288	201	489	394	363	182 (Glasses prescribed)
Other ...	17	88	105	91	233	196
Ear:						
Hearing ...	10	5	15	11	11	2
Otitis Media ...	30	45	75	60	110	55
Other ...	7	76	83	79	190	173
Nose or Throat ...	434	275	709	439	475	408
Speech ...	36	28	64	34	72	23
Cervical Glands ...	92	34	126	66	61	26
Heart and Circulation ...	99	12	111	82	102	11
Lungs ...	101	62	163	97	158	13
Developmental:						
Hernia ...	29	1	30	18	9	5
Other ...	62	7	69	32	13	5
Orthopædic:						
Posture ...	65	10	75	65	102	6
Flat Foot ...	64	19	83	74	233	37
Other ...	428	57	485	384	550	68
Nervous System:						
Epilepsy ...	23	4	27	18	26	—
Other ...	79	50	129	83	91	12
Psychological:						
Developmental ...	2	20	22	15	74	—
Stability ...	23	9	32	25	85	17
Other ...	574	319	893	740	1417*	272

*Includes 6 Rheumatism treated (Nil cured), and 648 Malnutrition treated (15 cured).

It was known that 7 pupils were operated on for Squint, 5 for Hernia and 1 had Antrostomy performed.

The following table shows the number of pupils found to be suffering from certain defects or diseases. For comparison the figures for 1947 are also given.

Defect or Disease.				Number requiring treatment:—		
				1948.	1947	
				Prim.	Sec.	Total
Scabies ... ..	...	...	...	10	3	13
Impetigo ... ..	...	...	...	36	18	54
Ringworm of Scalp ...	...	...	...	3	—	3
„ „ Body ... ..	...	...	...	6	3	9
Other skin diseases ...	...	...	...	216	176	392
Blepharitis ... ..	...	...	...	18	9	27
Conjunctivitis ... ..	...	...	...	34	14	48
Defective Vision and Squint ...	...	...	...	396	440	836
Defective Hearing ... ..	...	...	...	11	1	12
Discharging ears ... ..	...	...	...	63	16	79
Other ear diseases ... ..	...	...	...	79	38	117
Orthopædic defects ... ..	...	...	...	548	380	928
Heart Dis. and Circulation ...	...	...	...	82	50	132
Rheumatism (incl. Chorea) ...	...	...	...	4	8	12

RINGWORM

No. of Cases Treated.

		Local Authority.	Otherwise.	Total.
Ringworm Scalp ...	...	4	—	4
Ringworm Body ...	...	5	4	9

3 new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp (1 boy aged 10 years, and 1 boy and 1 girl aged 8 years) were referred for treatment during the year, and 1 case (a boy aged 7 years) continued treatment from the previous year. This case was cured early in the year by treatment at the Woodlands Hospital. Two of the three new cases were treated by X-rays, the other case receiving ointment treatment. All three cases were still on the books at the end of the year. Dr. J. Staines Austin, D.M.R.E., attended at Churchman House as occasion demanded, to carry out the X-Ray treatment, one of the School Nurses assisting him.

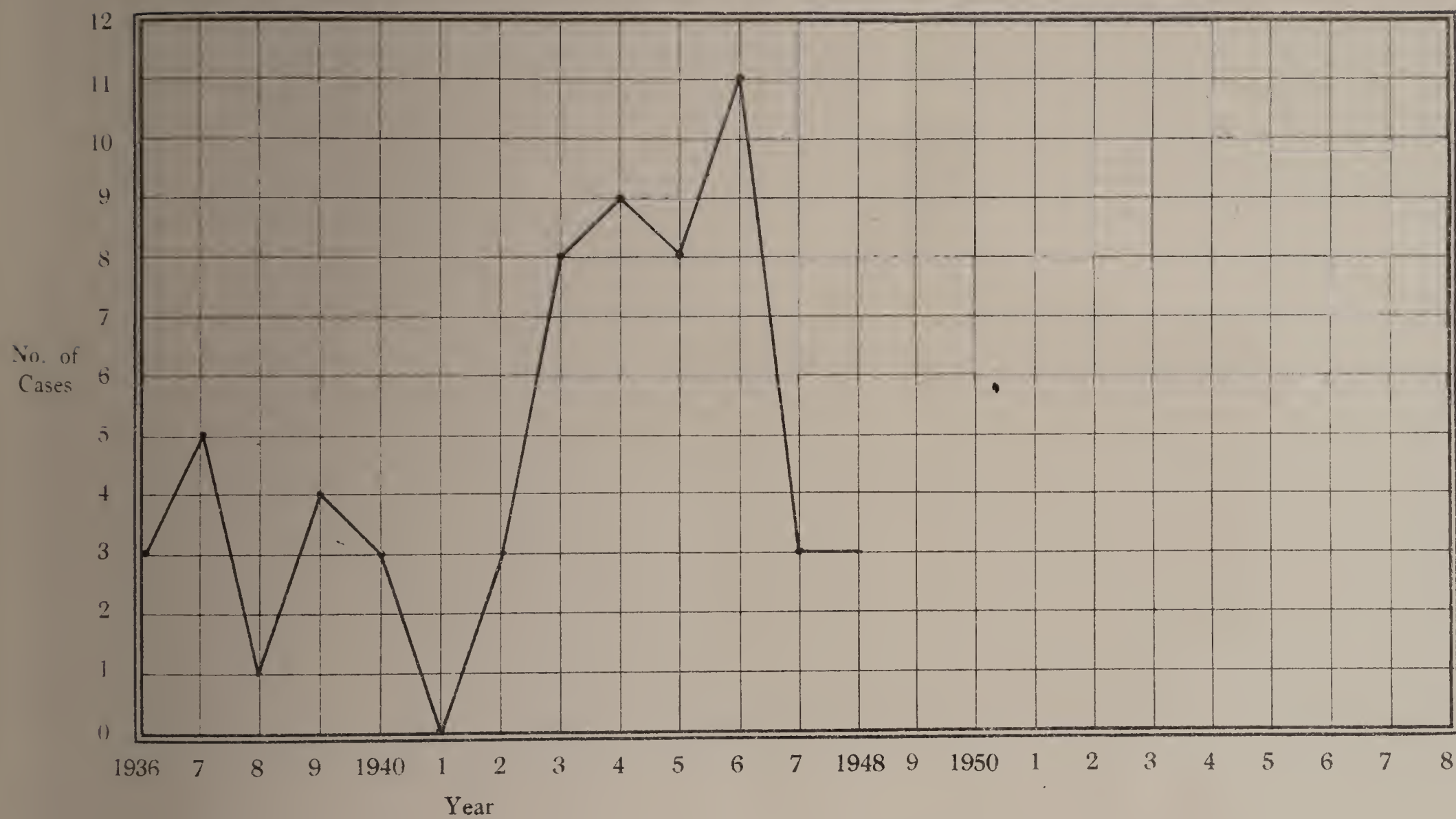
In addition, 2 new cases were discovered in children under 5 years of age. Both were treated at the Woodlands Hospital and one was certified fit before the end of the year.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

Churchman House Clinics.

Schoolchildren with minor ailments, including discharging ears, from the central part of the City, and children from all parts of the city requiring medical advice, are seen at the Central Clinic

GRAPH SHOWING INCIDENCE OF RINGWORM OF THE
SCALP IN SCHOOL-CHILDREN SINCE 1936



at Churchman House each morning, including Saturday. There is no clinic in the afternoon. Children with ear discharge attend from 9 to 10 a.m., and others from 10 o'clock onwards. A medical officer is in attendance.

There is also a Special Clinic for children on Saturday mornings, at which children requiring special consideration are seen.

8733 attendances were made during the year at the Minor ailments Clinics, and the Saturday morning "Special" Clinics at Churchman House, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.

District Clinics.

These clinics, fifteen in number, were held during the year at the following centres:—

<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Times.</i>
Angel Road School	... Tuesday and Thursday— 3.45-4.30 p.m.
Atton Grove School	... Monday to Friday (inclusive)— 10.45-12 noon.
Bavell School	... Tuesday and Thursday— 3.15-4.30 p.m.
Colman Road Special School	Monday to Friday (inclusive)— 9.30-11 a.m.
Cowson School	... Monday, Wednesday and Friday—11.15-12 noon.
George White School	... Monday, Wednesday and Friday—3.15-4.30 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday— 2.45-3.30 p.m.
Journey and Henderson School	Monday to Friday (inclusive)— 11.15-12 noon.
Korn's Lane School	... Wednesday—2-3 p.m.
Kenham School	... Monday, Wednesday and Friday—3.15-4.30 p.m.
Markman Lane School	... Monday to Friday (inclusive)— 9.30-11 a.m.
Household Avenue School	... Tuesday and Thursday— 2-2.30 p.m.
Norman School	... Monday to Friday (inclusive)— 9.30-10.30 a.m.

<i>Centre.</i>		<i>Times.</i>
Stuart School	... ..	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—2-3 p.m.
Wellesley School	... ..	Monday, Wednesday and Friday—2-3.30 p.m.
Wensum View School	... ..	Tuesday and Thursday—11.15-12 noon.

At these, the nurses treat discharging ears, minor injuries, septic sores, etc. As there is no medical officer in attendance, the nurses are instructed to refer all cases where medical advice is considered necessary to the Central Clinic at Churchman House, and all cases are told to attend there during the school holidays when the District Clinics are closed.

44,572 attendances were made at these clinics during the year, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.

The following is a summary of the defects treated (including Secondary and Nursery Schools):—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Churchman House Clinic.</i>		<i>District Clinics.</i>	
	<i>No. of Pupils Treated.</i>	<i>Cured.</i>	<i>No. of Pupils Treated.</i>	<i>Cured.</i>
Ringworm of the Head	3	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body	2	1	3	3
*Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	43	41	46	46
Other Skin Diseases	234	209	398	358
Minor Eye Defects (Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis, Stytes, etc.)	100	84	179	170
Otorrhœa	36	23	86	42
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.)	76	71	160	152
Enlarged Glands	3	1	17	11
Defects of Nose and Throat	11	10	108	98
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	449	446	3002	2926
Other Defects and Diseases	4	2	92	86

*Scabies in school children is treated at the Scabies Clinic set up by the Health Committee. (See page 113.)

TREATMENT OF OTORRHŒA.

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otorrhœa who attend schools near the centre of the City are treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to our notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination to the specialist at the Out-patient department of the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

6 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year. 15 cases recurred and 47 continued under treatment or observation from the previous year. At the end of the year there were 34 cases in the books.

73 additional cases, not referred to the Ear Specialist, were also treated during the year.

1013 treatments were given at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, and 3234 at the District Minor Ailments Clinics.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

THE SENIOR SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER REPORTS:—

The outstanding event of the year was the coming into force of the National Health Service Act, 1946, in July, which contrary to opinions expressed in the Press and elsewhere, has had the effect of increasing, rather than decreasing, the demand for treatment at the Dental Clinic. This is unfortunate since we are losing the services of Mr. D. A. Holmes the assistant School Dental Officer, who came to us in March, 1948. Mr. Holmes is going into a more lucrative post in private practice. The Committee are aware that it will be almost impossible to replace him, and this will leave us in a more hopeless position than before, to carry out the priority work under the National Health Service Act.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

The Dental Officers devoted 21 half days to the inspection of children in the schools and examined 3152 scholars—an average of 150.1 per session. 2000, or 63.4 per cent., were found to require treatment, and 1308, or 65.4 per cent. attended at the Clinic for treatment.

2928 children were referred to the Dental Clinic by the School Medical Officers, Head Teachers and School Nurses for examination. Of these 2165 were treated.

The total number of children treated during the year was 3473, the number of attendances being 10,352.

6473 fillings were done in permanent teeth, and 100 in temporary teeth, making a total of 6573. Included in these were 433 synthetic, and 48 root fillings.

999 permanent teeth were extracted of which 404 were removed for regulation purposes, and 3599 temporary teeth were extracted.

The number of general anæsthetics administered was 1635.

There were 2287 permanent, and 80 temporary other operations, which include 74 root treatments, 101 root dressings, 143 scalings, and 745 visits for regulation treatment.

The X-Ray Unit has proved invaluable in diagnosis and subsequent treatment during the year.

The number of patients who were X-rayed was 294.

In cases where the crowns of the front teeth have been fractured, due to falls off bicycles, etc., or from caries, acrylic crowns have been fitted. 20 of these crowns were made during the year.

54 fræna were dissected.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

The Orthopædic Scheme commenced in June, 1936.

This scheme covers the treatment of all children suffering from orthopædic defects, whether of school age or under, and the treatment of all cases of tuberculosis of the bones and joints. Mr. H. A. Brittain, F.R.C.S., is the Orthopædic Surgeon and there is an establishment for two full-time Orthopædic Physiotherapists. Clinics are held at the local hospitals by arrangement with the Hospital Authorities on Wednesday afternoons, and cases of orthopædic defects are referred to Mr. Brittain at these clinics.

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools special exercises are conducted for these children by the Gymnastic Teachers.

Cases are referred by the Doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and the Tuberculosis Clinic. The hospitals also refer cases for inclusion in the Scheme.

WORK DONE IN THE DENTAL CLINIC DURING—

School Children.

(Primary, Secondary Modern
and Secondary Grammar)

No. Examined at School	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
No. Treated, including “Specials”	3152	5520	4459	4206	4534	5075	5731	7867	4681
Total number of attendances at the Clinic	3473	3267	3174	3186	3493	3275	3912	4621	5604
No. of Teeth Filled	10352	9086	8621	6636	6772	6463	6778	7818	10311
No. of Teeth Extracted	6573	6051	6189	3545	3667	3539	3941	4572	4216
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics	4598	3940	4137	4034	4248	4687	4795	6075	10016
No. of Other Operations	1635	1358	1499	1500	1604	1720	1740	2153	4179
	2367	2303	2912	1838	2030	1767	1198	1251	1673

National Health Service.

Mothers—

No. Treated	311	327	313	285	237	296	236	266	260
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	1885	1663	1293	1003	872	1201	929	990	1076
No. of Teeth Extracted	619	736	821	982	892	1401	1178	1445	1481
No. of Teeth Filled	1344	1150	833	373	244	236	138	141	71
No. of Other Operations	861	622	616	439	405	605	427	415	535
No. provided with Dentures	124	142	150	118	73	184	142	135	166
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics	87	97	124	245	225	284	289	359	416

Children under 5 years of
age who attend no School—

No. Treated	121	122	85	92	110	63	102	194	219
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	186	182	114	108	114	63	104	195	246
No. of Teeth Extracted	227	251	180	190	206	151	182	483	493
No. of Other Operations	41	27	18	7	12	1	8	4	10
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics	132	111	89	90	81	53	79	168	228

Tuberculosis.

No. of Patients Treated	7	11	6	7	13	8	13	20	19
*Total number of Attendances at the Clinic	39	66	48	43	49	34	77	38	106
No. of Teeth Extracted	21	11	13	18	20	15	31	60	54
No. of Other Operations	29	36	45	42	40	30	59	15	69
No. of Patients provided with Dentures	5	10	12	6	6	6	14	4	18
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes attendances on patients by visits of the Dental Officers to Institutions.



Whilst under treatment, the cases are seen by the specialist as often as may be required and at least every 12 months, and similarly by the physiotherapists. The arrangements for institutional treatment are that the cases go to the Norfolk and Norwich or Jenny Lind Hospitals for short term periods of treatment, i.e., 6 weeks or less, and to Melton Lodge, Great Yarmouth—an approved Orthopædic Institution—for long term periods of treatment, when accommodation is available.

With regard to the supply of surgical boots and instruments, since July 5th last, this department orders the appliances on forms issued by the Ministry of Pensions, who accept financial responsibility under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Prior to this, in the case of schoolchildren, financial responsibility was accepted by the Local Education Authority, under the terms of the Education Act, 1944, whilst the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee were responsible for those supplied to children under school age, no contribution being requested from the parents. In the case of certain adults who continued treatment under the scheme after leaving school, financial assistance was rendered by the Health Committee according to the means of the patient.

During the year, 32 surgical boots and/or instruments have been supplied under one or other of these various arrangements.

The following table shows the number of days spent in Institutions by orthopædic cases during the year:—

	School Cases.	Children under School Age.	T.B. Cases.	Health Committee Cases.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital ...	72	—	281	12
Jenny Lind Hospital ...	184	115	44	—
Cromer Convalescent Home ...	7	—	144	—
Melton Lodge ...	61	—	446	—
Woodlands Hospital ...	51	—	207	—
St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital ...	155	—	—	—
Royal Cripples Hospital, Birmingham ...	48	—	—	—
White Lodge Hospital, Newmarket ...	15	—	—	15
	<hr/> 593	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 1122*	<hr/> 27
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*781 of these were in respect of school children.

School Cases.

246 new cases (Primary) and 111 new cases (Secondary) were referred during the year, while 99 Primary and 85 Secondary cases were discharged as fit. 486 Primary and 361 Secondary scholars continued treatment from the previous year. 5 were treated in Orthopædic Hospitals and 19 in General Hospitals.

The following table shows the treatment recommended and the results obtained by the end of the year:—

PRIMARY.

Recommendation.	No. Recommended.		No. Cured.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital etc.	38	81	—	15
Exercises and wedges in footwear	53	89	1	12
Wedges in footwear ...	81	155	1	37
Wedges and Night Splints ...	32	40	—	4
Plaster Splint and Exercises ...	1	1	—	—
Massage ...	1	2	—	2
Plaster and Strapping Correction	2	1	—	1
Surgical Boots and/or instruments ...	2	16	—	—
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	5	12	—	—
Electrical Treatment ...	4	2	1	1
Miscellaneous, e.g. Anti-rachitic etc. ...	5	13	—	—
No treatment necessary ...	22	74	2	22
TOTALS ...	246	486	5	94

SECONDARY.

Recommendation.	No. Recommended.		No. Cured.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital etc.	37	122	1	20
Exercises and wedges in footwear	44	75	1	15
Wedges in footwear ...	8	57	—	17
Surgical Boots and/or instruments ...	1	4	—	—
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	5	20	—	3
Miscellaneous ...	2	13	1	8
No treatment necessary ...	14	70	2	17
TOTALS ...	111	361	5	80
GRAND TOTALS ...	357	847	10	174

The following table shows the diagnosis of the abovementioned cases:—

Diagnosis.	New Cases (in 1948).		Old Cases (Prior to 1948).		TOTAL.	
	Primary.	Second- ary.	Primary.	Second- ary.	Primary.	Second- ary.
Genu Valgum	133	17	245	61	378	78
Kyphosis and Scoliosis ...	26	27	50	86	76	113
"Valgus Feet"	84	48	148	169	232	217
Miscellaneous	3	19	43	45	46	64
TOTALS ...	246	111	486	361	732	472

At the end of the year 626 Primary and 352 Secondary cases were under observation or treatment.

Children under 5 years of age. 205 new cases and 241 cases continuing treatment from 1947 were seen at the clinic during the year, and the following recommendations were made and results obtained:—

Recommendation.	No. Recommended.		No. Cured.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
Wedges in footwear ...	53	78	—	9
Massage and stretching ...	2	2	—	—
Plaster correction ...	3	6	—	2
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out- patient and In-patient) ...	8	14	—	—
Exercises and Night Splints ...	11	4	—	—
Exercises ...	35	24	1	4
Anti-rachitic Treatment ...	7	9	1	4
Surgical Instruments ...	3	2	—	—
Wedges and Night Splints ...	41	31	—	1
Wedges and Exercises ...	10	16	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	9	16	—	2
No treatment necessary ...	23	39	1	12
TOTALS ...	205	241	3	34

The diagnosis of these cases was as follows:—

		New Cases.	Old Cases.	TOTAL.
Genu Valgum ...	...	129	109	238
Kyphosis and Scoliosis ...	...	1	2	3
“Valgus Feet” ...	...	56	56	112
Miscellaneous ...	...	19	74	93
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ...	...	205	241	446
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

403 cases under school age were under observation or treatment at the end of the year.

Tuberculosis Cases. 9 cases attended the Orthopædic Clinic for the first time during the year, and 35 other cases continued attendance from the previous year. The diagnoses in these cases were:—Hip, 14; Knee, 4; Spine, 17; Other Bones and Joints, 9. They were dealt with as follows:—

Recommendation.		Total No. Recommended.	No. Cured.
Operations and Treatment at Hospitals		14	—
Surgical Instruments ...	...	14	—
No treatment necessary ...	...	16	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ...	...	44	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Health Committee Cases. A number of cases of severe orthopædic defect in boys and girls over school age, who had received treatment under the Scheme at school, were treated during the year as follows:—

Recommendation.		Total No.
Operations and Treatment at Hospitals ...	...	5
Surgical Instruments ...	...	10
Exercises ...	...	2
Plaster Correction ...	...	1
No treatment necessary ...	...	2
		<hr/>
TOTAL ...	...	20
		<hr/>

7 of these were cases of old infantile paralysis, 2 were cases of hemiplegia, 3 kyphosis, 2 osteomyelitis, and 6 other defects.

UNCLEANLINESS.

The School Nurses visit the schools periodically for the purpose of examining children for uncleanness.

Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, the School Nurses report to this office any children they may find whose persons or clothing are in a verminous or filthy condition. These children are immediately excluded from school and a Statutory Notice (or, in the case of a first offence, a milder form of letter) is sent to the parents, giving them 24 hours in which to cleanse them. The standard adopted is that if a single nit or louse is seen, the child is excluded and a notice sent. No child is re-admitted to school without a medical certificate of cleanliness. Similar action is taken in any case found by a doctor during medical inspection or at the Clinic. If a child attends the Clinic before the 24 hours notice has elapsed, and is still not clean, the parents are offered voluntary cleansing, but if the 24 hours have elapsed the child is compulsorily cleansed. After a child has been compulsorily cleansed, the School Nurse visits the parent and gives instructions as to the best method of cleansing, and also endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination and (if necessary) cleansing. The Committee have decided to prosecute the parent of any child, for whom three notices have been served within a period of two years.

The School Nurses made 38,088 examinations in the Primary Schools, 8317 in the Secondary Modern Schools, and 2372 in the Secondary Grammar Schools, during the year. 201 Primary, 78 Secondary Modern, and 3 Secondary Grammar School scholars were found unclean by the School Nurses. Statutory Notices under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, and letters in respect of first offences were served on parents in respect of 0.6% of the pupils examined. (This percentage figure is based on the number of individual pupils found unclean by the School Nurses only).

The following table shows the number of notices served in respect of children at the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools and the results obtained:—

	1948.	1947.	1946.
No. of children examined by the School Nurses	46405	40963	39676
*Total number of Notices served ...	352	171	288
Total No. of Individual Children concerned	316	165	263
Total No. of cases voluntarily cleansed	56	21	61
Total number of cases compulsorily cleansed	293	149	227
Total No. of cases not cleansed (left school, under age, etc.) ...	3	1	—

These figures include the cases found by the School Medical Officers and the School Nurses.

During the year 4 parents were prosecuted, 1 in respect of children, and 3 in respect of one child each. Fines ranging from 5/- to 10/- were imposed. In addition, 2 letters of warning were sent to parents on the instructions of the Committee.

16 other cases of uncleanness were dealt with at the Clinic no Statutory Notices being issued. (Also see page 140.)

No notices re uncleanness of clothing were sent out during the year.

Head Teachers notify me of the names and addresses of any children they have excluded from school for uncleanness. These cases are visited by the School Nurses and are not re-admitted until certified fit by one of the Medical Officers. With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools "Sacker Hygienic Combs" and bottles of D.D.T. hair emulsion are issued from my office free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY.

The Speech Therapist is employed by the Local Education Authority for 5 sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the School Nurses, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by the hospitals.

During the year, 13 schoolchildren (new cases) suffering from stammer, 18 with other speech defects, and 5 children under school age having defective speech were referred for treatment.

A total of 40 pupils suffering from stammer, 58 with other speech defects, and 4 children under school age having defective speech, received treatment, of whom 4 stammerers and 26 school children with other speech defects were discharged as fit.

At the end of the year cases were attending the centres as follows:—

Catton Grove Centre (Monday morning)	...	15
Larkman Lane Centre (Monday afternoon)	...	9
Churchman House Centre (Wednesday afternoon)		12
Larkman Lane Centre (Friday morning)	...	12
Churchman House Centre (Friday afternoon)	...	12

In addition 28 cases were under observation only, and 4 cases who had been suggested as suitable for treatment were awaiting an initial interview with the Speech Therapist.

A total of 1510 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by pupils.

In addition to the centres referred to above, the Speech Therapist also attended for a time at the North Earlham Primary Mixed School.

The Speech Therapist reports as follows:—

“Stammerers always constitute a large proportion of the pupils attending at our speech clinics.

“During the past few months I have grown to recognise a stammering personality. Some of the following personality traits appear again and again with the symptom of stammering. They are anxiety, perseverance, fear of adults and people in authority, extremes of excitement and depression, timidity of new people and situations.

“These characteristics do not all appear together, but perseverance in finishing the word or sentence, and perseverance in making fresh attempts when life is baffling occur in the boy with the high I.Q. and with the dull child alike. Fear or anxiety associated with the Headmaster is observed in the “good child” as well as in the mild law-breaker.

“From these remarks it is obvious that re-education of the stammering personality must be the speech therapist’s concern. Reasons for these personality traits must first be found, and then re-education for a balanced personality follows. Sometimes the speech symptom must wait for a third or fourth interview.

“Stammering is always a symptom in a personality disturbed by environmental factors as well as an heredity trait.”

CHILD GUIDANCE.

The Child Guidance Clinic has been administered since 1942 by the Psychiatric Services of the City of Norwich, in conjunction with the Education and Public Health Committees.

During the year, 85 Primary and 74 Secondary school children were treated at the Clinic, which is held in premises at Surrey Street. In addition to these, 2 out-county children and 1 child attending Coates Nautical School received treatment.

(4) **Infectious Diseases.** The general arrangements with regard to infectious diseases have remained unaltered. It is very important that Head Teachers should notify to the Public Health Department all cases of infectious disease which come to their notice.

The number of cases of Diphtheria dropped to 2, lower even than the record figure of 4 last year. Neither case was immunised.

Acute Poliomyelitis, Rubella and Chicken Pox showed a reduction, whilst Scarlet Fever increased from 99 cases in 1947 to 233 in 1948, Measles from 210 cases to 672, and Jaundice from 4 cases to 71.

Whooping Cough, Dysentery, Mumps, and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis also showed an increase.

No school was closed on account of infectious disease.

6 cases and 8 contacts of Scarlet Fever, 26 cases of Measles, 7 cases and 1 contact of Whooping Cough, 2 cases of Chicken Pox, 1 case of Jaundice, 1 case and 1 contact of Acute Poliomyelitis, and 1 case of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were reported from private schools.

Diphtheria Immunisation is urged by the Health and Education Committees. Details of the cases immunised during the year are given in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

(5) **Provision of Meals.** On 31st December, 1948, 343 Primary and Secondary Modern and 50 Secondary Grammar School pupils were receiving meals on the recommendation of a Medical Officer. Such children are re-examined every few months.

5732 Primary and Secondary Modern and 1095 Secondary Grammar School children were also receiving meals under voluntary arrangements.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1948.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	DIPHTHERIA		SCARLET FEVER.		MEASLES.		RUBELLA (German Measles).		WHOOPING COUGH.		CEREbro-SPINAL FEVER.		MUMPS.		NON-PUL. T.B.		DYS-ENTERY.		JAUNDICE.		AC. POLIO-MYELITIS & AC. POLIO-ENCEPHAL-ITIS.	
		Cases.		Cases.		Cases.		Cases.		Cases.		Cases.		Cases.		Cases.		Cases.		Cases.		Cases.	
		Carriers.	Contacts.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Carriers.	Contacts.
Alderman Jex	485	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Angel Road	713	—	—	26	11	41	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Avenue Road	845	—	—	4	8	27	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bignold ...	538	—	—	11	8	62	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Bull Close	243	—	—	37	17	46	3	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Catton Grove	513	—	—	8	5	30	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	1
Cavell ...	544	—	—	14	9	56	6	1	—	11	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1
Colman Road	622	—	—	4	6	68	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Crome ...	253	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson ...	667	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	1
George White ...	530	—	—	4	12	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Gurney, Henderson and North Earlham	1036	—	—	3	17	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	7
Heigham House	131	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horn's Lane ...	123	—	—	1	—	27	1	—	—	7	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakenham	732	—	—	16	7	35	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Larkman Lane	1182	—	—	17	18	53	8	—	—	11	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	7
Model ...	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	210	1	—	2	1	52	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nelson Street	362	—	—	16	3	35	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Norman ...	674	—	—	10	4	9	4	—	—	4	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Philadelphia	105	—	—	6	4	5	2	—	—	14	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
St. Augustine's ...	342	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
St. Giles'	56	—	—	4	—	5	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mark's	239	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
St. Mark's	222	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stuart ...	632	—	—	15	7	33	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Thorpe Hamlet ...	242	—	—	9	8	58	21	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Wellesley	766	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wensum View ...	270	1	—	5	6	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Willow Lane	273	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colman Road Special	126	—	—	4	2	9	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Earlham Nursery	812	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
City of Norwich	820	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Blyth School ...	264	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Junior Technical	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Art ...	687	—	—	7	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notre Dame	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for 1948*	16572	2	1	233	191	672	64	3	88	111	31	—	—	99	7	2	71	2	7	23	7	23	23
" 1947	15785	4	3	99	109	210	25	21	96	80	9	—	2	31	6	—	4	—	14	17	4	14	17
" 1946	15286	20	9	22	21	205	44	1	21	109	19	1	—	—	10	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 1945	15486	6	7	60	61	509	—	3	79	26	—	1	—	78	18	11	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
" 1944	15690	43	16	151	172	167	20	29	93	55	6	—	—	3	13	1	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 1943	15079	71	—	318	415	514	10	2	19	35	2	—	—	21	10	1	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
" 1942	15050	36	—	226	373	3	—	1	179	74	2	2	5	324	19	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 1941	15376	34	8	235	267	38	5	4	231	248	28	3	18	6	11	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
" 1940	15626	5	2	255	290	1786	198	424	101	26	1	5	34	11	8	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
" 1939	15901	39	20	76	109	7	1	6	60	170	7	—	—	690	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 1938	16707	102	35	114	120	530	48	4	640	198	24	—	—	276	17	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*In addition there were four cases of Pulmonary T.B.; five cases of Food Poisoning; and seventeen cases of Pneumonia. The above figures are exclusive of cases occurring at Private Schools, the current year's figures for which are given on page 136.

In 1942 the Education Committee inaugurated a scheme whereby children receiving meals could attend at the Dining Rooms during the holidays. The arrangements were continued throughout the year, with results as shown in the following table:—

Easter Vacation.

766 children attended out of 1000 (77%) who expressed the wish to attend.

Whitsun Vacation.

809 out of 1140 (71%).

Summer Vacation.

668 out of 1004 (67%).

Autumn Vacation.

929 out of 1160 (80%).

Christmas Vacation.

698 out of 946 (74%).

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools, under the terms of Circular 119 of the Ministry of Education, dated 22nd July, 1946. The permitted quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the 'Physical Defectives' Section of the Colman Road Special School, where two-thirds of a pint daily is granted.

From 1st August, 1947, the Welfare Foods Scheme of the Ministry of Food has provided that one pint of milk daily at 1½d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(6) Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, Welfare Officers and Voluntary Bodies.

(a) *Medical and Dental Inspection.* The co-operation of parents, teachers etc. has been received as in previous years.

Children who are sent to the School Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, School Nurses, etc., have to obtain the sanction, in writing, of the parents before treatment is carried out.

The following table shows the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the Primary and Secondary Schools:—

Group.	No. of Pupils. Examined.	Parents Present. 1948.	Percentage of Parents Present. 1947.
Entrants ...	1671	1552 (92.9%)	86.1
Second Age Group	1403	1064 (75.8%)	74.4
Third Age Group ...	1745	490 (28.1%)	18.9
Other Groups ...	4711	3559 (75.5%)	70.7

At the Colman Road Special School, of the 62 pupils examined, parents were present with 43, or 69.3%, and at the Nursery School of the 252 pupils examined, parents were present with 190 or 75.4%.

(b) *Following-up.* There has been no change in the arrangements for follow-up.

(c) *Medical and Dental Treatment.* The co-operation of the Head Teachers and the Welfare Officers in sending children to the Clinics, and persuading parents to carry out treatment, etc., still continues.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Inspectors for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children continue to render valuable assistance. Particulars of the cases dealt with by these Voluntary Associations are given on pages 114 and 140.

(7) **Handicapped Pupils.** These are referred to the School Medical Officer from various sources—the Teaching Staff, the Welfare Officers, and School Nurses; occasionally they are found at the school medical inspections.

Blind Pupils are admitted to Special Schools on attaining the age of 5 years.

No children were admitted to the East Anglian School, Gorleston, during the year, but one girl left, aged 16 years. 2 boys were on the register at the end of the year.

Deaf and Dumb Pupils are also admitted to Special Schools on attaining the age of 5 years.

During the year 1 girl left the East Anglian School. At the end of the year 6 boys and 3 girls were on the register.

All the children who attend this school are examined by the School Medical Officer before they return to it after holidays.

The following table shows the number of blind and deaf children for the past 2 years who were on the registers at the appropriate boarding special schools on 31st December each year:—

Year.	BLIND.			DEAF.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1947	2	1	3	6	4	10
1948	2	—	2	6	3	9

Epileptic Pupils. Specially recommended cases are admitted to boarding special schools on attaining the age of 5 years. No pupils received boarding treatment during the year.

Educationally Subnormal Pupils.. These are referred to the School Medical Officer by the Education Department, by parents, and through school medical inspection. Educationally subnormal pupils are admitted to the Special Day School, or where the home circumstances are difficult, to boarding special schools. Children who are ineducable are referred to the Local Health Authority.

22 boys and 14 girls were mentally examined. 8 boys and 7 girls were recommended for admission to the Special Day School; 2 boys and 2 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable; 9 boys and 4 girls to remain at ordinary schools; 2 boys to remain at the Special Day School (Section for Physical Defectives); and 1 girl for admission to a Boarding Special School. 1 boy, also recommended for admission to a Boarding Special School, was ultimately referred by the Education Physical Care (Sub) Committee to the Local Health Authority as incapable of receiving education at school.

In addition, 5 boys and 9 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examination.

1 boy was recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable; 4 boys and 6 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for supervision on leaving school; 2 girls were recommended to continue in attendance at the Special Day School (E.S.N. Section); 1 girl was recommended for admission to a Boarding Special School.

1 boy, discharged during the year from a Boarding Special School, was also recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for supervision.

33 boys and 40 girls (including 3 girls recorded under the heading of "Children Suffering from Multiple Defects" on page 145) were on the register at Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Subnormal Pupils) at the end of the year.

Boarding Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Pupils. 1 boy left Besford Court Boarding Special School during the year.

At the end of the year 2 boys and 1 girl were in attendance at Boarding Special Schools.

Boarding Special Schools for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils. During the year 1 boy suffering from Asthma was admitted to St. Catherine's Home, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and was later discharged. One other boy was also discharged. At the end of the year no boys remained at the Boarding Special School.

During the year 1 girl suffering from Asthma was admitted to the St. John's Home, Kemp Town, Brighton, and was later discharged.

1 boy was discharged from the Convalescent Home for Physically Handicapped Pupils, West Kirby, Cheshire.

Those handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught by the Visiting Teacher, have been examined during the year by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year 12 boys and 8 girls were being taught by this Teacher.

CERTIFIED DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL.

(a) *Educationally Subnormal Pupils.* These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School in a Special Section, and are referred to above.

(b) *Physical Defectives.* The arrangements for the admission of children to the Special Day School remain the same; the average attendance for the year was 167.2.

During the year 66 boys and 62 girls came under the supervision of Dr. Riddel at this school. 17 boys and 15 girls were admitted. 3 boys and 3 girls left at 15 years of age or over. 3 boys and 5 girls were certified fit to attend ordinary school. 7 boys and 3 girls left at the parents' request. 2 boys left the city. 1 girl was transferred to the Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Section), and 1 boy and 2 girls were placed on the list of the Visiting Teacher.

50 boys and 48 girls remained at the end of the year, and were suffering from the following disabilities:—

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.
Malnutrition	16	7
Debility	15	17
Bronchitis or Asthma	6	10
Defective Vision	1	3
Paralysis	4	1
Deformities	2	2
Epilepsy	1	1
Heart	2	3
Miscellaneous	3	4
	—	—
Totals ...	50	48
	—	—

Of the 3 boys who were discharged on attaining school leaving age, 1 is employed as a railway messenger, 1 is at a stationer's warehouse, and 1 at a saw mill.

Of the 3 girls similarly discharged, 1 is employed in a wool-shop, 1 at a clothing factory, and 1 at a laundry.

The health of all the children is reported as being satisfactory, except that one girl had suffered from a very bad headache, lasting about half-an-hour, a fortnight before the visit of the School Nurse.

65 boys and 46 girls came under the supervision of Dr. Boston at this school during the year. 4 boys and 7 girls were admitted; 6 boys and 1 girl left at 15 years of age or over; 1 boy and 4 girls were certified fit to attend ordinary school; 5 boys and 4 girls left at the parents' request; 2 girls left the city; 1 girl was transferred to the Junior Art School, and 1 boy was placed on the list of the Visiting Teacher.

52 boys and 34 girls remained at the end of the year, and were suffering from the following disabilities:—

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.
Debility with T.B. History	19	16
Debility (Anæmia, Rickets, etc.)	20	13
T.B. Glands (Neck)	7	—
Respiratory and Suspected T.B.	3	2
T.B. Abdomen	1	—
Non-Tuberculous Disease of Lungs	2	3
	—	—
Totals ...	52	34
	—	—

Of the 6 boys who were discharged on attaining school leaving age, 4 are employed at boot and shoe factories, 1 formerly in the Children's Homes is now at a Roman Catholic Home in Gloucestershire, and 1 other has also left the city.

The girl who was similarly discharged is employed in a draper's shop.

The health of all the children is reported as being "good," except that 1 boy had been absent from work for one month due to a poisoned finger.

(8) Full-time courses of Higher Education for Disabled Students. No students were receiving training at the Norwich Institution for the Blind at the end of the year.

(9) Nursery School and Classes. The numbers of children on the registers on 31st December were as under:—

Nursery School, Larkman Lane	...	...	35 children*
Nursery Class, Bignold School	...	...	32 „
Nursery Class, Bull Close School	...	...	35 „
Nursery Class, Catton Grove School	...	...	52 „
Nursery Class, Colman Road School	...	...	33 „
Nursery Class, Mousehold Avenue School	...	...	34 „
Nursery Class, Norman School	...	...	35 „
Nursery Class, Philadelphia School	...	...	30 „

*A number of children who had attained their fifth birthday were also on the register at the end of the year, owing to limited accommodation in the Infants' Department.

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

Inspections of the children have been made weekly by the School Nurses and each term by the School Medical Officer.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AT NURSERY SCHOOL AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.	"Specials" at		Total Defects.	Referred for Treat- ment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
	Periodic Inspec- tions.	School or Clinic.				
Skin	—	6	6	6	9	8
Eye:						
Vision and Squint	4	1	5	2	3	— (Glasses prescribed)
Other	2	2	4	2	2	—
Ear:						
Hearing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media ...	5	1	6	3	1	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose or Throat ...	12	5	17	9	6	5
Speech	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cervical Glands ...	2	1	3	3	1	—
Heart and Circula- tion	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lungs	3	1	4	—	—	—
Developmental:						
Hernia	11	—	11	9	2	—
Other	3	—	3	2	1	—
Orthopædic:						
Posture	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flat Foot	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other	25	1	26	25	6	—
Nervous System:						
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychological:						
Developmental ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stability	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	5	1	6	4	2	2

(10) Secondary and Junior Technical Schools.

Medical Inspection. There are 15 Secondary Modern Schools, 2 Secondary Grammar Schools—one for boys and one for girls—a Junior Technical School for boys, a Junior Art School and a Junior Commercial School (both for boys and girls). At the end of the year, 4244 children were attending the Secondary Modern Schools, 812 boys and 820 girls were attending the Secondary Grammar Schools, 264 boys were attending the Junior Technical School, 26 boys and girls were attending the Junior Art School, and 43 boys and girls were attending the Junior Commercial School.

Examinations are carried out during the first year of the child as a secondary school pupil, during the last year of compulsory attendance at school, and during each subsequent year of remaining at school after compulsory school age.

The arrangements for carrying out medical inspections are similar to those which obtain in the Primary Schools.

At the request of the Governors, medical inspection is also carried out at the Notre Dame High School for Girls, a school not under the jurisdiction of the Local Education Authority.

At the end of the year, 687 pupils were attending this school.

Following-up and Medical Treatment. The arrangements for the following-up of defects in children attending the Primary Schools also apply to those attending Secondary Schools. The Authority provides the same treatment for Secondary School cases as that provided for Primary School children.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections		"Specials" at School or Clinic. (All Secondary Schools.)	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment. (All Secondary Schools.)	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured
	(a) Notre Dame School.	(b) All other Secondary Schools.					
Skin	1	60	466	527	502	1458	1341
Eye:							
Vision and Squint	35	233	210	478	440	411	232
							(Glasses prescribed)
Other	—	12	48	60	54	98	81
Ear:							
Hearing	1	4	1	6	1	8	—
Otitis Media ...	—	9	10	19	16	27	16
Other	—	4	36	40	38	68	63
Nose or Throat ...	7	82	105	194	148	161	129
Speech	—	9	2	11	8	26	7
Cervical Glands ...	1	19	22	42	24	33	21
Heart and Circulation	2	61	11	74	50	100	8
Lungs	1	38	12	51	25	45	5
Developmental:							
Hernia	1	—	1	2	1	1	—
Other	—	38	4	42	25	12	6
Orthopædic:							
Posture	6	143	14	168	129	220	15
Flat Foot	26	104	13	143	119	256	43
Other	19	118	24	161	132	197	36
Nervous System:							
Epilepsy	—	12	2	14	7	7	—
Other	2	19	10	31	19	30	3
Psychological:							
Developmental ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Stability	—	6	2	8	6	74	18
Other	13	428	168	609	453	1156*	165

*Includes 10 Rheumatism treated (1 cured) and 746 Malnutrition treated (18 cured).

It was known that 2 pupils were operated on for Squint.

(11) **Miscellaneous.** The quarterly systematic measuring and weighing by the Head Teachers, of all school children, continued during the year.

Remand Homes. 27 boys and 3 girls were admitted during the year, compared with 17 boys and 14 girls in 1947.

Examination of Teachers, etc. Examinations have been made as follows:—101 newly appointed teachers; 2 teachers following prolonged absence owing to sickness; 1 child in connection with an application for an entertainment licence.

17 children, members of travelling entertainment troupes visiting Norwich, were medically examined upon arrival. 10 were found to be infested with vermin, and were cleansed at the clinic before admission to school.

Invalid Children's Aid Association. The Invalid Children's Aid Association continues to do valuable work by supplying Oil and Malt, Virol and Parrish's Food to children sent by the School Medical Officer. The cost for this is paid by the Education Authority, no contribution being made by the parent.

During the year, 353 individual children were referred under this arrangement, and 2332 lbs. of Oil and Malt, 442 lbs. of Virol, and 660 bottles of Parrish's Food were supplied.

In April, 3 debilitated children were sent to private homes for two weeks' holiday.

Arrangements were also made for 20 debilitated children to be admitted to convalescent homes, each child staying for three weeks. The cost of this was defrayed by the Association, and the children were transported in a van loaned by the British Red Cross Society.

Distribution of Medical Foods through the Infant Welfare Centres. In view of the fact that certain parents were failing to attend at the office of the Invalid Children's Aid Association for the purpose of collecting Oil and Malt, Virol or Parrish's Food recommended for children who attend school, it was felt that the response would be better if the foods were distributed through the Infant Welfare Centres. This was recommended by the Education

Physical Care Sub-Committee in February, and approved by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in March. The scheme actually commenced on June 1st.

Orders are still issued to the Invalid Children's Aid Association in the case of children who live near the centre of the city, or when parents express a preference for this.

From the commencement of the scheme on June 1st to the end of the year, 733 individual children were supplied through the Infant Welfare Centres with a total of 1680 lbs. of Oil and Malt, 178 lbs. of Virol, and 442 eight-ounce bottles of Parrish's Food.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(Including Nursery and Open Air Schools.)

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups—

Entrants	...	...	...	1671	
Second Age Group	...	...	...	1403	
				—	3074

Number of other Periodic Inspections ... 2759

Nursery School ... 252

Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Section) :—

Age	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1	4	3	5	4	10	13	11	6	5	—	62

Grand Total ... 6147

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	2076
Nursery School	...	...	...	42
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	132

Number of Re-inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	7685
Nursery School	...	...	...	37
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	2360
Grand Total				12332

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and infestation with Vermin).

(NOTE—No individual pupil recorded more than once in any column of this table.)

Age-groups.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table 11A.	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nursery School ...	—	45	45
Entrants ...	12	435	446
Second Age Group ...	61	292	338
Other Groups ...	60	556	602
Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Sec.)	5	15	17
Grand Total ...	138	1343	1448

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Periodic Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	39	15	567	3
Eye—				
Vision	138	57	153	3
Squint	62	35	48	3
Other	12	7	81	9
Ear—				
Hearing	7	3	4	1
Otitis Media	17	18	46	—
Other	3	4	76	—
Nose or Throat	196	250	252	28
Speech	13	23	21	7
Cervical Glands	37	57	32	3
Heart and Circulation	72	29	10	2
Lungs	40	64	57	6
Developmental—				
Hernia	27	13	—	1
Other	31	34	3	4
Orthopædic—				
Posture	55	10	10	—
Flat Foot	55	9	19	—
Other	354	99	55	3
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	15	8	3	1
Other	38	41	45	5
Psychological—				
Developmental	1	1	14	6
Stability	16	7	9	—
Other	439	140	305	15

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN AGE GROUPS UP TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

Age-Groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery School ...	252	93	36.9	134	53.2	25	9.9
Entrants ...	1671	580	34.7	947	56.7	144	8.6
Second Age Group	1403	422	30.1	741	52.8	240	17.1
Other Groups ...	2759	818	29.7	1606	58.2	335	12.1
Colman Rd. Spec. School (E.S.N. Sec.)	62	16	25.8	20	32.3	26	41.9
TOTAL ...	6147	1929	31.4	3448	56.1	770	12.5

		Boys	Girls	Total
Children with multiple defects.	At the Special Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	—	3	3
	At other Institutions ...	3	1	4*
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	1	—	1
	At no School or Institution ...	2	—	2†
	At Certified Schools for the Blind	2	—	2
Blind (including partially blind).	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	At Certified Schools for the Blind or partially Blind ...	—	—	—
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	—
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	At other Institutions ...	1	3	4*
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	At Certified Schools for the Deaf	6	3	9
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
(i.) Children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for blind Children.	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or partially Deaf ...	—	—	—
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	4	—	4§
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
(ii.) Children who have such power of vision that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially blind.	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or partially Deaf ...	—	—	—
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
(i.) Children who are so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the deaf.	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or partially Deaf ...	—	—	—
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
(ii.) Children who can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially deaf.	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or partially Deaf ...	—	—	—
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

* At Certified Day Special School.

† Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

§ In addition 1 girl was attending a Private School.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

		Boys	Girls	Total
Educationally Subnormal.	At Certified Schools for Education-ally Subnormal Children ...	35	38	73
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	13	11	24
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Children with Disability of mind.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School ...	7	4	11
	(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children ...	—	—	—
	Notified during the year to the Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts.			
		5	7	12
	Educationally Subnormal Children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16			

Children with Disability of mind. —continued.		Children who, in addition to being educationally subnormal, were blind or deaf ...	Boys	Girls	Total
Epileptics.	Children suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Certified Special Schools ...	1	—	1*
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	9	4	13
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1†
Physically Defective	Children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Certified Special Schools ...	3	2	5*
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	4	2	6
		At other Institutions ...	—	1	1
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

* At Certified Day Special School.

† Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

Physically Defective —continued.	Children suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis.				Boys	Girls	Total
	At Certified Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Second- ary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ..				8	—	8*
					15	11	26
					—	—	—
					2	3	5†
	At Certified Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Second- ary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...				78	70	148*
					15	24	39†
					—	—	—
					8	1	4†
	At Certified Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Second- ary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...				6	3	9*
					6	2	8
					—	—	—
					6	2	8§

* At the Certified Day Special School.
† Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

Physically Defective —continued.	Children with heart disease, i.e., children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.			
		Boys	Girls	Total
	At Certified Special Schools	2	3	5*
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	3	2	5
	At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	1	1	2†

* At Certified Day Special School.

† Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

TABLE III.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1948.

GROUP I. MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which
see Table V).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
SKIN—	
Ringworm—Scalp { X-Ray Treatment ...	2
{ Other do. ...	2
Ringworm—Body ...	6
Scabies ...	21
Impetigo ...	69
Other Skin Diseases ...	483
EYE DISEASE—	
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II). ...	228
EAR DEFECTS ...	312
MISCELLANEOUS—	
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil- blains, etc.)	2438
TOTAL ...	3561

Total number of attendances at Authority's minor
ailments clinics. (Primary and Secondary pupils) 57552

GROUP II. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye
Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separ- ately in the body of the Report) ...	366
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (ex- cluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	7
TOTAL ...	373

Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were :—

(a) Prescribed	..	...	...	182
(b) Obtained	...	...	...	165

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	206
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	1
Received other forms of treatment ...	274
TOTAL ...	481

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

- (a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools ... 17
- (b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments ... 715*†

* Includes 104 cases under observation at the clinic.

† In addition there were 34 cases having exercises in school apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme, and 53 cases having other forms of treatment.

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of Pupils treated:

- (a) under Child Guidance arrangements ... 85
- (b) under Speech Therapy arrangements ... 72

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

- (1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers :—
- (a) Periodic age groups ... 1580
- (b) Specials ... 2141
- (c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials) ... 3721
- (2) Number found to require treatment ... 3000
- (3) Number actually treated ... 2270
- (4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment ... 5513
- (5) Half-days devoted to {Inspection 15} Total 1609
 {Treatment 1594}
- (6) Fillings ... {Permanent Teeth 2307} Total 2400
 {Temporary Teeth 93}
- (7) Extractions ... {Permanent Teeth 267} Total 3533
 {Temporary Teeth 3266}
- (8) Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions 1401
- (9) Other Operations {Permanent Teeth 1789} Total 1863
 {Temporary Teeth 74}

TABLE V.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the Schools by School Nurses and other authorised persons	...	...	...	38088
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—				
	(a) by School Nurses	...	...	...	201
	(b) by Medical Officers	...	...	...	29
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	Nil.
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	Nil.
(v)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 73, Norwich Corporation Act, 1933)	...	...	...	228
(vi)	Number of pupils cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority:—				
	(a) Voluntarily	...	...	...	43
	(b) Compulsorily	...	...	...	188
(vii)	Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons	...	...	...	4

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups:—

Third Age Group	...	...	Boys	960	
			Girls	785	
					1745

Number of other Periodic Inspections	...	Boys	767	
		Girls	1185	
				1952

Grand Total 3697

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	Boys	537	
		Girls	710	
				1247

Number of Re-inspections	...	Boys	2356	
		Girls	2766	
				5122

Grand Total 6369

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age-groups.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Third Age Group—			
Boys ...	59	127	176
Girls ...	52	191	232
Other Periodic Insps.—			
Boys ...	35	155	185
Girls ...	76	277	341
GRAND TOTAL ...	222	750	934

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Periodic Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	43	18	459	7
Eye—				
Vision	222	31	199	2
Squint	10	5	9	—
Other	7	5	47	1
Ear—				
Hearing	—	5	1	—
Otitis Media	6	3	10	—
Other	2	2	86	—
Nose or Throat	45	44	103	2
Speech	6	3	2	—
Cervical Glands	3	17	21	1
Heart and Circulation	39	24	11	—
Lungs	15	24	10	2
Developmental—				
Hernia	—	1	1	—
Other	21	17	4	—
Orthopædic—				
Posture	115	39	14	—
Flat Foot	106	24	13	—
Other	108	29	24	—
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	5	7	2	—
Other	9	12	10	—
Psychological—				
Developmental	—	—	1	—
Stability	4	2	2	—
Other	294	147	159	9

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN AGE GROUPS UP TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

Age-groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Third Age Group—							
Boys	960	402	41.9	425	44.3	133	13.8
Girls	785	361	46.0	361	46.0	63	8.0
Other Groups—							
Boys	767	249	32.5	362	47.2	156	20.3
Girls	1185	425	35.9	583	49.2	177	14.9
TOTAL ...	3697	1437	38.9	1731	46.8	529	14.3

TABLE III.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
SKIN—	
Ringworm—Scalp	—
Body	3
Scabies	5
Impetigo	21
Other Skin Diseases	308
EYE DISEASE—	
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II).	98
EAR DEFECTS	103
MISCELLANEOUS—	
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	1121
TOTAL ...	1659

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	411
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I). ...	—
TOTAL ...	411

Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were:—

(a) Prescribed 232

(b) Obtained 187

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	18
(b) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—
Received other forms of treatment ...	143
TOTAL ...	161

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools 14

(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments 458*†

* Includes 74 cases under observation at the clinic.

† In addition there were 162 cases having exercises in school apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme, and 11 cases having other forms of treatment.

GROUP V. -CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of Pupils treated :

(a)	under Child Guidance arrangements	...	74
(b)	under Speech Therapy arrangements	...	26

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers :—			
	(a)	Periodic age groups	... ..	1572
	(b)	Specials	... ..	787
	(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	... ..	2359
(2)	Number found to require treatment		... ..	1928
(3)	Number actually treated		... ..	1203
(4)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment		... ..	4839
(5)	Half-days devoted to		<div> <div>Inspection</div> <div>6</div> </div> <div> <div>Treatment.</div> <div>None especially.</div> </div>	
			<div> <div>Secondary Scholars</div> <div>are treated with</div> <div>Primary Scholars.</div> </div>	
(6)	Fillings	... {Permanent Teeth 4166 Temporary Teeth 7}	Total	4173
(7)	Extractions	... {Permanent Teeth 732 Temporary Teeth 333}	Total	1065
(8)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions			234
(9)	Other Operations	{Permanent Teeth 498 Temporary Teeth 6}	Total	504

TABLE V.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the Schools by School Nurses and other authorised persons			... 10689
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested :—			
	(a)	by School Nurses	... ..	81
	(b)	by Medical Officers	... ..	21
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944).			... Nil.

(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944).	...	...	...	Nil.
(v)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 73, Norwich Corporation Act, 1933)	...	...	...	88
(vi)	Number of pupils cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority :—				
	(a) Voluntarily	...	...	...	12
	(b) Compulsorily	...	...	...	90
(vii)	(a) Total number of visits to Secondary Grammar School (girls) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons				7
	(b) Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons in the Modern Secondary Schools	...	...	...	2.4

TABLE VI.
TREATMENT OF ALL OTHER DEFECTS.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
Cervical Glands	33
Heart and Circulation	100
Bronchitis	9
Other Diseases of Lungs	36
Developmental—	
Hernia	1
Other	12
Nervous System	37
Psycho logical—Developmental	—
Other Defects and Diseases	1156
TOTAL ...	1384

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

Defect or Disease.					Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
Minor Ailments	...	...	...	...	1659
Visual Defects ...	...	...	...	...	411
Defects of Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	161
Deformities	...	...	...	...	673
Psychological—Stability	...	...	...	...	74
Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	26
Dental Defects ...	...	...	...	...	1203
Other Defects ...	...	...	...	...	1384
TOTAL ...					5591



